INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
15

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD NO. B. 1065

VOL. XVIII NO. 186— BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NATIONAL FLAG ON AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL.

Students Prevented From Hoisting It.

POLICE CHARGE CROWDS: MORE THAN 100 INJURED.

Satyagrahis Still Sitting On The Road.

(From Our Correspondent.)
(By Telephone.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.
3 P.M.

Under instructions from the G. P. C. C. a batch of school students started at 12 noon to hoist a tri-coloured national flag on the Government school building of Ahmedabad. No sooner was the news of this received than the whole city was roused with electric activity.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

About 250 police and some mounted sowars have surrounded the school building.

This posse of police has attracted a very big crowd, covering almost all positions of vantage. For the last three hours, people are gathering at this place from all parts of the city.

Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner, N. D. and the police officers are present witnessing the whole affair. Messrs. Desai, the Magistrate, and Joshi are also present.

CROWD SWELLS.

As the crowd is swelling, the situation is getting very serious. Teachers are anxious to avoid the situation going out of hand. It is reported that they have requested the Commissioner to withdraw the police, but he has paid no heed to the request.

Some police are kept in the compound of the school building.

The students are seen with the national flag. All eyes are riveted on it.

ALL EYES ON NATIONAL FLAG.

Pandit Malaviya has come here this morning. A wonderful reception is accorded by the people of the city. A lecture of Pandit Malaviya is arranged to-day at 3 P.M. The time is already up. But the attention of the whole of Ahmedabad is riveted on the national flag amidst the school students.

CHARGE BEGINS.

At 5-30 p.m., the police commenced the lathi charge.

The student who was holding the National Flag was the first victim. After a vain struggle to snatch away the flag seven or eight constables belaboured the student.

Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner, was watching the scene. It is said that mounted Sowars rode their horses through the assembled people.

Magistrate however, asked them to stop.

SAFETY FIRST.

The crowds rushed for safety, and in the scramble seven or eight persons received injuries. Among the injured is a child of one or two years.

AMBALAL'S DAUGHTER INJURED.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's daughter has been severely injured. The Editor of the 'Praja-Bandhu" and Mr. Kugerdas Mody, a Municipal Corporation were also assaulted.

The police, chased the frightened crowds into the houses road-side and there belaboured them.

100 PERSONS INJURED.

In this confusion, five or ten students happened to enter the School Compound, and they were beaten.

Uptil 6 p.m. about 100 injured persons were admitted to the hospital. Great excitement prevails in the city.

AHMEDABAD'S 125 LATHI VICTIMS.

"Times" Man Beaten.

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The Free Press of India correspondent, at Ahmedabad, telephoned at night to say:—

The High School Satyagraha continued till 5-30 p.m. and each side wanted to tire out the other. All of a sudden some boys, got past the police, entered the School compound over the railings taking national flag with them and shouting war slogans. The Police chased those boys. Simultaneously a lathi charge was made without warning on boys who were sitting at the rear gate.

MANY INJURED.

A crowd gathered at the place and was waiting since morning. It was also charged and beaten severely and it ran on all sides and several persons were severely injured including ladies. The Police charged the people who ran into lanes and shops. The lathi charge continued for 10 minutes with a short interval and the road was cleared. Mounted Police participated in dispersing the crowd and charging it with lathis.

The number of injured is not known. Many injured were removed to Congress Hospital. Some are still in an unconscious state.

WOMEN ARRESTED.

Even after the road had cleared, two batches of ladies, numbering 16, refused to move and a cordon of Armed Police was placed round them. Later another batch of ladies including the grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji and daughter of Ambalal Sarabhai sat on the road and they were all arrested.

MALAVIYAJI ON THE SCENE.

At 6 o'clock a car containing Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel arrived on the scene and they were received with shouts of "Bande-mataram." When the car got near the School gate, the Deputy Superintendent of Police asked the car to proceed and it went away.

Another batch of eight of ladies were still sitting there and refused to get away and were arrested.

Total number of ladies arrested was 16. Eighteen men including boys who forced themselves into the compound and the Editor of the "Praja Bandu," were also arrested.

"TIMES" MAN BEATEN.

During the lathi charge the local correspondent of the "Times of India" and a local pleader were also beaten with cane.

The crowd was peaceful. And although the crowd was partially cleared and people were dispersing, several hundred people were still seen on the road.

The Police are still guarding the gate of the School.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Educational Inspector and the First Class Magistrate were present on the scene throughout.

LATER.

Over 18 ladies were arrested and all were released. 125 injured people are lying in the Congress Hospital.

The city observes hartal tomorrow.—Free Press.

NASIK GREETS GOVERNOR WITH BLACK FLAGS

Lathis Used.

HUGE PROCESSION & HARTAL.

(From A Correspondent.)
NASIK, Aug. 20.

The city of Nasik observes a complete hartal owing to the arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay this morning. A colossal crowd collected itself in the Ketkar Town Hall and proceeded in huge procession of over 30,000 persons. The processionists waited at the Bombay naka to receive His Excellency with black flags.

The orderliness and the discipline of the public was admirable. The motor cars carrying His Excellency and his party reached the spot where the public was waiting at 11-30 the public raised the cries "Sykes go Back." "Down with Imperialism", "Long Live Revolution," etc. The processionists were bordering both sides of the road. The police asked them to keep to one side.

At the eleventh hour some clash took place between the police and the public owing to the use of lathis. Some people were injured and but for the timely intervention of the President, War Council who himself received a lathi blow, the situation would have taken a serious turn.

A great danger has been averted. The injured were removed to the Hospital. No addresses were given by local bodies. There was a mammoth public meeting in Panchavarti.

Sjt. Sumant of Baglan fame is again convicted to 6 months' imprisonment.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN PERSIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Teheran.—General elections for the eighth term of the Medjliss begin on August 21.—Reuter.

AFRIDI'S POSITION.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following communique has been issued.—Conditions in Peshawar District have greatly improved. The Afridis Lashkar has at any rate for the present dispersed and the District is reported to be practically clear of hostile tribesmen. One gang of about thirty was seen on 19th August in a Mullah some seven or eight miles south of Peshawar but this appears to be the last remnants of the hostile tribes hanging about on the outskirts of the district.

Tirah Orakzai have done nothing but Mohmand situation, where Haji of Turangzai is still active, still gives some cause for anxiety.

Ahmodzai Ghilzai threat in Kurram Valley seems unlikely to materialise. Mossozai Jirga is coming in to discuss terms of submission and only Para Chamkannis remain obdurate.

Rugby.—The Chief of Sangli who is one of the ruling Princes on the Delegation from the States is the first Indian delegate to arrive in London for the coming Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms.—B. O. W.

(Continued from Column 7.)

were made to point out where it would lead.

The next stage was a meeting which took place between Mr. Mody and some milowners and Pandit Malaviya and some of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. A long argument took place about the propriety of insisting on an undertaking being demanded, and a 'via media' was suggested. Since this was not acceptable to the Congress, the matter was left at this that mills who were prepared to give such an undertaking could do so, and the ban on their goods would thereupon be lifted. As regards the others, the boycott would continue. It will thus be seen that the statements appearing in the Press about a settlement having been reached with regard to all the 24 mills are not correct. It is understood that as regards the other terms, the arrangement between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Mody would stand, and that the settlement would apply to both Indian and non-Indian mills.

HAJI OF TURANGZAI STILL ACTIVE.

Aeroplane Shot At.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 20.

The activities of the Haji of Turangzai are reported to be meeting with some success among the Baezai and Khwaezai Mohmands. Friendly Mohmand Maliks consider that there is a real likelihood of a hostile Lashkar collecting at Gandao during the night of the 20th/21st and they have asked for Khassadars to be sent to help them.

A gang of about 30 Afridis was seen on the 19th some seven or eight miles south of Peshawar, but subsequent reconnaissance failed to locate them. The Tirah Afridi party has returned from Hassan Khel country, where it seems to have met with very little success.

GILZAIS ACTIVE.

On the Kurram border, the Ghilzai tribesmen are still occupying the Utsar position. Reconnaissance aeroplanes were shot at on the 19th morning, and a few shots were fired at militia pickets during the same day.

Local authorities in the adjoining district of Afghanistan are however exerting themselves to restrain the tribes on their side of the border and this should have good effect. In Shawa (Waziristan) Saif Ali and Pir Ali, Kabul Khel Wazirs, are still attempting to raise a Lashkar but nothing has yet come of it.—A. P.

"Ventura" Arrives At Pago Pago.

LONDON, Aug. 20.
SAN FRANCISCO.

The "Ventura" which was reported on the 18th to be carrying the passengers, crew and mails of the sinking "Tahiti" has arrived at Pago Pago.—Reuters.

"Kaira Vartaman" & Press Asked To Give Securities.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
KAIRA, Aug. 20.

Securities of Rs. 500 and Rs 1.500 have been demanded from the "Kaira Vartman" Press and the paper respectively. The securities are not given. The paper has ceased publication.

A big hartal as a protest is arranged to be held to-morrow.

Volunteers Jailed At Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Sjt. Karsan, a Congress volunteer, was tried to-day inside the local jail, on a charge of robbing a bottle of liquor valued at three rupees from a buyer named Jetha Hungaldas, outside the Cecil Bar. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to one month's additional imprisonment.

Another volunteer named Harisingh Mewasing was charged with opposing and assaulting a Government servant in the discharge of public duty. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default additional two months' imprisonment. Both the accused refused to pay the fine.—A. P.

BAD FOOD IN GUJERAT JAIL.

—:o:—

Prisoners Lose Weight.

GUJRAT (Punjab), Aug. 20.

The Government communique regarding the health of "A" and "B" class prisoners in the Gujrat Special jail is reported to be absolutely wrong. A press representative who tried to get reliable information in spite of enormous difficulties has come to know, that of the names mentioned in the communique not one has gained in weight since they began taking the "C" class food.

On the contrary every one of them is suffering from either nausea or constipation or some such trouble due to mal-nutrition and under-feeding.

It is further stated that of the 62 prisoners who originally took to "C" class food only 3 have their weight stationery while another three register a slight increase. But they are persons who are on hospital-diet, having fallen ill previously. The rest of the 56 prisoners have lost about five maunds in total weight between them in three weeks' time, giving an average loss of about seven lbs. per individual. The history sheets of the prisoners will give the lie direct to the communique.—Free Press.

MRS. ZUTSHI TREATED AS A CONVICT.

—:o:—

Arrested At Midnight & Made To Sleep On Floor.

HOW WOMEN ARE TREATED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Following is a concise statement of the treatment meted out to Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, the eighth Dictator of the Lahore War Council as an undertrial prisoner:—

"Mrs. L. R. Zutshi was arrested under rsec. 108 of the Cr. P. C. A Sub-Inspector with a posse of seven constables arrived at her residence at midnight and took her away in a car to the Kotwali at Delhi Gate, as they said, for the night. After a short time they informed her that as they could not provide her with comfortable quarters, they would transfer her to the Anarkhali or Mozang lock-up. Eventually, after driving Mrs. Zutshi for about two hours, they arrived at the female jail at about 3 a.m. Here Mrs. Zutshi was informed that as she had not been classified as a political prisoner, she would be put in an ordinary prisoner's cell. She was directed to sleep on the floor and the doors of the cells were double locked upon her. It must be remembered that at the time of her arrival at the prison there were no female warders.

NO FOOD ON SUNDAYS.

Early in the morning Mrs. Zutshi's daughters came to the jail and asked to be allowed to interview their mother and to give her some tea. With great difficulty, the jailor permitted them to send their mother a few things such as ice, etc., but informed them that no food from without would be sanctioned for that day as it was a Sunday. He also stated that until he received specific instructions Mrs. Zutshi would be treated as an ordinary prisoner and no concessions would be allowed. However, after some hours of strenuous efforts Mrs. Zutshi was given an "A" class and food from house and interviews were sanctioned.

An incident, seemingly typical of the manners of the police occurred when food was sent in for Mrs. Zutshi. The jailor directed one of the women warders to carry the food inside. Instead, the warder brought Mrs. Zutshi by mistake to the gate. As soon as Mrs. Zutshi appeared, the man in charge of the gate slammed it in her face with the words "Who told you to come here."—Free Press.

French Foreign Legionary Arrested.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug 19.

Charles Weid, a German aged 23, said to belong to French Foreign Legion in Indo-China, has been arrested by the City Police for infringement of Indian Passport Regulations. He arrived here on Saturday by a French steamer bound for Marseilles but stayed behind when steamer left the port on Sunday.—A.P.

SAVE THE SHOLAPUR ACCUSED.

Christians' Appeal For Clemency

The Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party at its meeting on Tuesday with Miss Ida Pickinson in the chair adopted inter alia' the following resolutions:

1. That in view of the adverse situation created against the four accused in the Sholapur Murder Trial in the matter of securing evidence owing to the promulgation of Martial Law and the unanimous opinion of the three assessors and the difference of opinion amongst the Judges of the Appeal Court as to guilt of the accused, the Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party is of opinion that the case of the accused is a fit one for the exercise of clemency and earnestly appeals to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to exercise his privilege of mercy in their favour and commute the sentences of capital punishment into one of imprisonment.

2. That the Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party whole heartedly approves of the resolution to be moved by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to hoist the National Flag on the Corporation building and urges all Councillors to give their unstinted support to the motion.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CLOTH MUST CEASE.

—:o:—

No Hostile Propaganda Against National Movement.

CONGRESS TERMS TO MILLOWNERS.

The negotiations between the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. and the European managed mills regarding the lifting of the ban placed by the Boycott Committee on those mills have now reached a definite stage, so far as Brady and Company representing four mills have accepted the terms proposed by the Boycott Committee thanks to the intervention of a well-known Indian financier. These terms are not yet officially announced by the Committee, but it appears that they are on the same lines as those proposed by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the millowners, when the Panditji was in Bombay before his arrest.

NO MORE FOREIGN CLOTH.

Important of these terms are that the management of those mills who want to be classed as Swadeshi shall not import foreign cloth and that anyone connected with them shall not co-operate with the Government in its activities to crush the present national movement and will actively sympathise with India's national aspirations.

The other terms include the following:—

(1) That the capital shall be 75 per cent. Indan. In special cases exceptions will be permitted.

(2) Two-thirds of the directors excepting ex-officio directors shall be Indians.

(3) Recruitment of staff shall be restricted to Indians excepting for special reasons.

(4) Stores purchased for the mill should be swadesai as far as possible.

(5) Banking and insurance business shall be placed with Indian companies as far as possible.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS

It now appears that there will be no further negotiations in this connection. At least the Boycott Committee is neither prepared for it nor sees any need for it. A member of this Committee when questioned by a "Chronicle" representative last night said "I have the terms accepted by Brady and Co. with me. If any of the remaining mills wants to arrive at a settlement its management should write to me and I shall forward those terms to them. Those are our terms. There can be no other. If they want us to lift the ban, they must co-operate with us in putting a stop to the import of foreign cloth and must not do anything hostile to India's National aspirations."

B. P. C. VICE-PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

Mr. P. R. Lele vice-president of the War Council in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative declared that the report appearing in the Anglo-Indian Press that the negotiations between the Boycott Committee and the management of the European managed mills regarding the lifting of the ban placed on the were a failure, was not correct. Mr. Lele informed our representative that though a settlement was not yet arrived at with all the 24 European managed mills, the fact that Brady and Company representing four of these mills had accepted the terms proposed by the Boycott Committee showed that the Congress had succeeded to a certain extent in its object and there was every possibility that other mills also would accept those terms.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Lele further made it clear that as was suggested in the official statement of the Millowners' Association there was no attempt at all to arive at a "via media." The position that Congress Committee took was very clear.

It was adamant on two important points. The first was that the management of those mills should not engage themselves directly or indirectly in importing foreign cloth in India, nor should they use any foreign material in their manufactures.

It was evident that if any mill wanted to be included in the list of Swadeshi mills it must undertake not to help the sale of foreign cloth in this country and also not use foreign material in its own product.

HOSTILE PROPAGANDA PROHIBITED.

The second point on which the Congress Committee was equally adamant was that all those connected with the management of such mills should not do any propaganda hostile to the National movement, or help the Government in any direct or indirect way in crushing the movement.

Not only that, but they must actively sympathise with the national aspirations of the Indians and it was with that end in view that it was demanded that as far as possible they should place their banking and insurance business with Indian firms.

Boycott Of European Managed Mills.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Wednesday, the following resolution was adopted:—

"This Council of the Liberal Association views with great apprehension the inevitably disastrous effects which the policy of boycott of foreign cloth in the manner it is now being given effect to is bound to have on the trade and prosperity of Bombay. While it may be perfectly legitimate and even desirable to require the merchants not to place any further indents for foreign cloth, it is clearly ruinous to stop them disposing off the foreign goods already in stock in Bombay and paid for. The Council is further of opinion that the insistence on applying the policy of boycott to the goods manufactured by local mills whose management is in the hands of European firms is unjustified as it severely hits the labour employed in these mills as well as the other employees and the large body of investors who are almost wholly Indian and who really own the mills.

Ban On "European Managed" Only Partially Removed Mills.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following statement to the press:—

The statements which have appeared in the Press with regard to a settlement having been arrived at between the Congress and the Millowners are not in accordance with facts. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, Mr. Mody, had various interviews with Pandit Motilal Nehru, at which some of the Ahmedabad Millowners were also present. Their certain terms were arranged between Pandit and Mr. Mody, but a final settlement was not reached because an undertaking was demanded that no firm of Managing Agents would be interested in the import of foreign cloth. Certain objections to such an undertaking were pointed out and the Pandit promised to consider them on his return to Allahabad, and communicate with Mr. Mody in the matter. The Pandit was, however, shortly arrested thereafter, and Mr. Mody heard nothing further. After a while, without any further discussions, a ban was imposed on the goods of twenty-four "European managed" mills by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It was a serious position, and efforts

(Continueed in Column 3.)

Situations Vacant.

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A

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1324

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M 1382A

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of KALYANJI POPAT ASHAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Chaturbhuj Gordhandas cloth merchant at Cawnpore residing at the time of his death at Kohu Kothi Cawnpore Deceased.

Bai KASTURBAI, widow of Kalyanji Popat Asher of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Galwadi without the Fort of Bombay, appointed under Judge's Order dated the 23rd day of April, 1930, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased for the use and benefit of the minors Laxmidas Kalyanji and Damodar Kalyanji and limited to the period of the minority of either of the minor sons of the abovenamed deceased Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMOUNT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of August 1930.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR AND JESHTARAM.
Petitioners' Attorney.
1456

Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and received upto 12 Noon 9th September, 1930, for the supply of miscellaneous and hardware materials such as Mild Steel rounds, flats, angles, High speed tools steels, Long strand steels, Metals, screws, files, bolts, H. S. blades, bolts, nuts, crucibles, oils, paints, varnishes, electric accessories, cotton waste, clothes, Indian timbers, etc., etc.

A set of tender forms together with conditions of contract could be had on application to the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 3 per set. Tenderers should quote only for the items they deal in.

The undersigned reserves the right to accept any tender without assigning reasons.

A. K. SAVANT,
Controller,
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior C. I.
1433

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1637 of 1930.

SHANKERLAL ADITLAL, a firm, carrying on business as Money Brokers at Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay for themselves and on behalf of all the creditors of Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali, deceased. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ABDULLABHAI FAIZULLABHAI and (2) ASGARALLY TYEBALLY BENGALI, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the executors and trustees of the Will of the deceased Abdulhussein Tyebally, residing at Khokha Bazar and at Shaikh Memon Street respectively and (3) FIDAALLI ABDULHUSSEIN BENGALI, (4) SALEBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN BENGALI, the sons of the deceased Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Shaikh Memon Street and (5) SAKINABAI, widow of Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street but at present residing at Kapadvanj, District Kaira. ... Defendants.

To

The Creditors of Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali, deceased.

NOTICE under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 5th day of August, 1930. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiffs against the defendants herein on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali deceased praying for the following relief:—

(a) That the estate of the said Abdulhussein Tyeballi Bengali, be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.

(b) That the defendants be Ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs out of the estate of the said deceased the sum of Rs. 1,917-14-0 with interest on Rs. 1,900 at six per cent. per annum from 26th day of July, 1930, till judgment.

(c) That the defendants be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of the moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the said estate.

(d) That for the aforesaid purposes all accounts be taken, inquiries made and directions given.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the estate of the deceased with power to recover the rents and profits of immoveable properties and the outstandings due to the said estate and to file suits in connection therewith and such other powers as this Honourable Court may deem fit.

(f) That the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.

AND that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 10th day of November 1930.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 12th day of August, 1930.
Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1452

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., KHANAPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Pioneer Clay & Industrial Works, Ltd., has been ADJOURNED for want of quorum and the Adjourned Meeting of the Company will be held on SUNDAY the 24th August, 1930 at 2-15 p.m. in the Registered office of the Company, Khanapur.

By Order,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

18-8-1930.
Khanapur.
1450

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from CIVIL ENGINEERS for the post of Inspector of Lighthouses.

Applications should reach the Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, before 7th September, 1930.

Candidates should have the following qualifications:—Age not less than 30 years and preferably not more than 40. They should hold a degree in Civil Engineering, or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and should have had considerable practical civil engineering experience.

The conditions of the appointment are:—

Agreement for four years, terminable on six months' notice on either side, with prospect of permanency;

Pay Rs. 1,000-50-1,500/- a month;

Leave according to the Fundamental Rules.

Post carries benefit of special provident fund with subscription up to one-twelfth pay and Government contribution annually at 75 per cent of subscriptions;

No quarters will be provided nor allowance in lieu thereof.

Candidates should forward the following information:—

Place and date of birth, religion, parentage and profession of father; schools and colleges attended with dates; degree or diploma obtained with copies of certificates; details of practical experience with dates and supported by copies of testimonials.

1449

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2595 of 1929.

MANGALDAS MOTILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Diamond Merchant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff

vs.

VALLABHDAS MORARJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a jeweller at present staying at Pandharpur Defendant.

VALLABHDAS MORARJI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above Summary Suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 4,852-11-0 for principal and interest due by you to him at foot of your Promissory Notes, dated 5th March, 1929, with further interest on the sum of Rs. 4,717-4-0.

Please take further notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to the above Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the above suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted.

Please take further notice that in default of your obtaining such leave or appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiff will obtain a Decree against you for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,852-11-0 and interest and Rs. 200 for costs.

N.B.—Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1929.

VAIDYA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR LIMJIBHOY BHARUCHA and Bai SHIRINBAI ARDESHIR BHARUCHA, both of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece of vacant land of the Fazandari tenure, situate on the Western side of Gamdevi Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring as stated in old deed fifty square yards or thereabouts and by actual measurement 84 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. ——, New No. 668, Old Survey No. —— and New Survey No. 7979, and Cadastral Survey No. 1694, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2750, Street No. 4 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Raghunath Rawte, on or towards the East by a gully, on or towards the South by the property of Dadoba Balkrishna Thakore and others and on or towards the West by Bhasker Bhawo's Oart.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1930.

KHARAS & Co.,
1448 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LALWADY, PAREL, NEAR PARSEE ORPHANAGE SCHOOL.

Under instructions from N. H. MOOS, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 1411, of 1928, (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and Ors.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will This day (Thursday), the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land with buildings standing thereon situate at Lalwady, Parel, formerly admeasuring about 25403 sq. yards but of late found to admeasure about 24,951 sq. yards, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1008 (2), etc., Street Nos. 1A, etc., and bounded on the North by a private road leading to Lall Bagh, on the South partly by other properties of B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, J. J. Jafferson and Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and by the tank on the east by the property of N. M. Petit and on the west by Parel Road and the Tank.

The property realises about Rs. 2756 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

A Charkha In Rs. 1-6-0 GANDIVA RENTIO

MEANS 420 YARDS IN AN HOUR.

THIS Charkha was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.

IT was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

ONE of this Charkha is sent to Mahatmaji in Yeravda Jail and he has been satisfied with it.

WHAT MORE IS NECESSARY?

PACKING charge for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas 10 annas; for 5 and 6 twelve annas. Commission on orders of six Charkhas or more at a time. Write with the name of your Railway Station to

THE GANDIVA PRESS, SURAT.

Amusements.

TO-DAY AT 5, 7, 9, 11. | Royal Opera House | TO-DAY at 5, 7, 9, 11.

Here's a Mystery Baffling the Best Brains
THE MYSTERY OF THE TUSKER HEAD
IN
THE DARE DEVIL
Featuring Miss RAMPIARI ARAB SANDOW & PEHLVAN
SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Also Showing Krishna Film Co.'s Picture.
"Divine Lute" or "MADHU BANSRI."
Depicting the Life of SHREE KRISHNA.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
YOU WILL HEAR
INDIAN MUSIC
On The Talkie-Screen
IN
BEHIND THAT CURTAIN.
AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY MELODRAMA
with
WARNER BAXTER.
LOIS MORAN
A Thrilling Drama of Scotland Yard and its inside workings in India, England, The Persian Desert and San Francisco.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Farcical Comedy
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
featuring
FRANKLIN PANGBORN.
Imagine the excitement when they find out that Prince Cutascabe from Calcutta is not a prince at all!

RIALTO CINEMA
NEXT SUNDAY, AUGUST 24 AT 10 A.M.
PROF. DEODHAR'S
HINDUSTANI JALSA
WITH
HINDI ORCHESTRA
SARANJI SOLO
And Singing by
KADUM HUSAIN
Prices :—Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2; As. 14, 7 & 4.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
As Big as it's IMMORTAL STORY
It Took 2 Years to Make!
You have never seen its like!
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Greatest Human Drama Ever Screened

ALL TALKING
ANN HARDING
Her Private Affair
BETRAYED!
She had placed faith in a man who sought to blackmail her, and, rebelling, to save her honour, she—

A tremendous screen drama, packed with tense thrills, and deep appeal—a talking picture that will hold you in a vise-like grip to the final scene.

ALL MUSIC—ALL SOUND —ALL DIALOGUE.
ALSO
ALL TALKING COMEDY.
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Only 2 Days.
BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI
THE BOMBAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW 6-30 P.M.
"Prem-Devata"
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
Saturday 3 Shows.
Sunday 3 Shows.
Saturday 23-8-30 at 3-30 p.m
Saturday 3-30 P.M.
" 6-30 "
" 9-30 "
Sunday 9 A.M.
" 3-30 P.M.
" 6-30 P.M.
'PURNA SWATANTRYA' or Complete Independence.
Chief Actors:—SJT CHAPEKAR, DAMODANNA JOSHI, and JACKRAMA APTE.
Tickets—Re. 1-8 1-0 0-12-0 8a-0, 0-4-0, Tax FREE
Agent—Sripatrao Upre.
DR. JOSHI, Proprietor.

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To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

If your child catches cold easily, give Virol. If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Children need VIROL

A Head Teacher writes:—"The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter."

VIROL LTD., Ealing, London, W 5, England

RELIABLE 8-DAY CLOCK

The 'SALISBURY'

A handsome, soundly constructed and well-finished clock of proven serviceability. Its 8-day pendulum movement—special WEST END quality—is strong and thoroughly reliable. All axles and pinions are of hardened steel cut from the solid. A melodious gong sounds at the hours and half-hours. The walnut-finish case is designed to resist Indian climatic conditions—the fronts are screwed to the frames, not merely glued.

12 inch dial
Rs. 55

OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY 89 CALCUTTA

AEG

Typewriters

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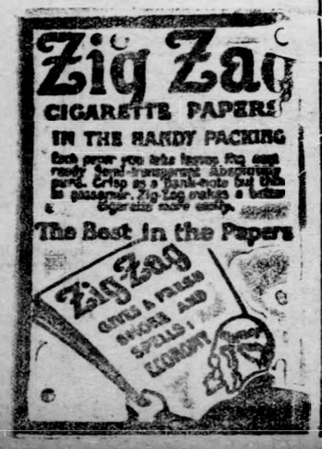
GOOD INVESTMENT.

on account of
Reasonable Purchase Price
Low Cost of Upkeep
Long Life
Increased Working Speed
Manufactured from indestructable Chrome Nickel Steel in our Works at Erfurt, GERMANY, and backed by the reliable Service of the

A. E. G. INDIA ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate
OLD TYPEWRITERS EXCHANGED

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED.
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3



ABSOLUTELY SWADESHI

FINISHING TOUCHES

Refreshes the Skin and keeps it protected from heat.

AFGHAN SNOW

Ask For Catalogue.

E. S. PATANWALLA
Perfumers
182—84, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY 3
KEMP & CO. Khambala Hill and all Branches.

"India expects that every "man will do his DUTY".

Yes and so do we expect that EVERY INDIAN shall place his INSURANCE with

"NEW INDIA"

and thus give a practical proof of his patriotism.

Call, write or invite our Representative for Particulars, and insist upon your Broker giving you

A "NEW INDIA POLICY".

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS MUST BE LICENSED.

—:o:—

They Combine And Jeopardise Indian Banks.

POCHKHANAWALLA'S EVIDENCE BEFORE CENTRAL BANKING COMMITTEE.

POONA, Aug. 18.

Giving evidence before the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee in Poona to-day, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India referring foreign banks in India said that their deposit figures could not stand comparison with those of indigenous banks. In India foreign exchange banks had become a power. They dictated their own terms to the Indian foreign trade and were able to exert their influence to a great extent in local trade also. Even some of the indigenous joint stock banks under European management kept themselves aloof in inter-bank business under European management. Indigenous banks, under Indian management were looked down upon with prejudice. Most of the foreign exchange banks received deposits from Indian indigenous banks, but they would not lend them a rupee without credit although among themselves they did large business on credit. They combined at every opportunity even against first class indigenous banks and by withdrawing, at the spread of any and every rumour, credit facilities in the matter of purchasing of drafts and telegraphic transfers they jeopardised the position of indigenous banks and lowered their prestige in the eyes of the investing public and brokers.

FOR THE SELF-RESPECT OF INDIA.

The Government of India, having no control over them, could not redress the wrong they had done. In no other country in the world would such behaviour be olerated and for the self-respect of this country it was essential that no foreign banks should be allowed to carry on their business without a license. That foreign banks should look upon indigenous banks as their rivals was only natural, but any attempt on their part at unhealthy competition or any endeavour to ous them from the field through unfair means should be deprecated.

Asked by the Chairman if he had any facts and figures which he could place before the Committee to support such statements. Mr. Pochkhanwalla replied that he had, but for obvious reasons he could not make them public The committee thereupon heard the witness on these points in camera.

At one time it was considered that HIGH CLASS products could not be made in INDIA.

Try these and be convinced that they CAN and ARE being manufactured in India.

'LOTUS' BOOT POLISHES

'LOTUS' METAL POLISHES

Sealing Waxes, Disinfectants.

MADE IN INDIA BY

Jallo Subsidiary Industries Co.,

THE MALL, LAHORE.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL REPUTABLE STORES.

SWADESHI STORES IN PARSI QUARTERS

—:o:—

Opened By Swadeshi Vastoo Prasarak Sangh.

A Swadeshi Stores was opened at Cumballa Hill on Sunday last the 17th inst. under the auspices of the "Swadeshi Vastoo Prasarak Sangh." Mrs. Tehmina Joshi presided and Mrs. Jayashree Rayji performed the opening ceremony. Among the distinguished guests were Miss Mithan Tata and Mrs. Tata. She stores is named as "The Cumballa Hill Swadeshi Stores.

Mrs. Joshi first explained the aims and objects of the Sangh and stated that the stores was being opened mainly to enable the Parsi residents, who predominated in the locality to purchase Swadeshi articles.

Mrs. Ralji said that the opening of this stores will enable the residents of Cumballa Hill locality, who were mainly Parsis and who were used to use everything foreign, to make their purchases in Swadeshi. She impressed upon the gathering the importance of Swadeshi. The British were in India mainly, for their trade and commerce and unless all British trade in this country was paralysed the purpose will not be served.

Sacrifice of a little pleasure of using foreign articles is not too much for the cause of the country.

The aims of the Swadeshi Vastoo Prasarak Sangh is to make Swadeshi articles available everywhere and I hope that you will all give your whole hearted support to this enterprise and make it a perfect success."

Mrs. Raljee then went to the Stores premises and broke the flower curtain and declared the stores open.

INDIAN CEMENT AS GOOD AS FOREIGN MAKES.

—:o:—

History Of Portland Cement.

The following is the Summary of a leaflet issued by the Concrete Association of India, Home Street, Bombay:—

Civilisation marches so fast these days that few have the leisure or inclination to study the history of discoveries that were either made before their time or which have no direct bearing on their busy lives.

With the fall of Rome, the knowledge of cement making declined, and the dark ages seem to have obliterated it altogether for a period. However, in the 18th century, European experimenters began to make natural cement of various qualities until John Smeaton in 1756, during the time he was building the Eddystone Lighthouse, succeeded in making a cement that hardened under water and gave the structure a permanent foundation, which had been unattainable before.

Improvements were made on this cement, until in 1824 Joseph Aspdin a bricklayer of Leeds, succeeded in proportioning, from materials not already mixed by nature, a compound which when burnt a ground, made first class vement. He called it "Portland Cement" because of its similarity to building stone from the Isle of Portland, used in such structures as Westminster Abbey. Isaac C. Jhonson, an Englishman and other investigatore in France and Germany, made valuable discoveries until in 1875 the manufacture of Portland cement was well established abroad.

Since that time the manufacture of this material has gone from the experimental to the perfection stage of manufacture, and in every part of the world cement is made under the most scientific principles. India has not been long to fall into line and it is a proud boast that she turns out cement as good as any other country in the world.

MR. RANDIVE REDUCED TO "C" CLASS.

—:o:—

Laxton Regime At Arthur Road Jail.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. B. T. Randive, who is at present in Arthur Road Jail, has been transferred from A class to C class since Saturday last. It will be remembered that Mr. Randive went on hunger strike on the 30th of last month, as a protest against humiliating treatment by the Jail authorities.

Mr. Laxton, the present Superintendent of the Arthur Road Jail, took charge of his duties on the 29th July and immediately issued now fiats which the prisoners found harassing. Mr. Ranadive protested and he was called to the office of the Superintendent.

Mr. Laxton wanted him to stand before him, but Mr. Ranadive occupied a chair and he was forcibly removed to his cell and locked in. He refused to take any food as long as he was locked in, and thus he remained on hunger strike for six days. His condition became very serious, and at last the Superintendent rescinded his order allowed Mr. Ranadive to move about. He then resumed taking food.

A fortnight after this, however, the Jail authorities have punished him for his hunger strike by reducing him to C class. He is now deprived of his books and made to work hard for nine hours a day. Two prisoners were given handcuffs for two days and one more for four days and two were given hand cuffs for four nights and five other political prisoners were given penal diet for two days, for not completing the daily task, namely, making 5 lbs. of rope from munj grass.

ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Deshpande reported all this to Mr. A. N. Surve, M. L. C., who had come to visit the jail, and for this he was given penal diet and solitary confinement for two days. Mr. Mhatre was given handcuffs for four days. The lot of political prisoners in the Bombay jails has become very miserable since the inauguration of the Laxton regime.

Mr. Laxton was formerly Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail where he had some trouble with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

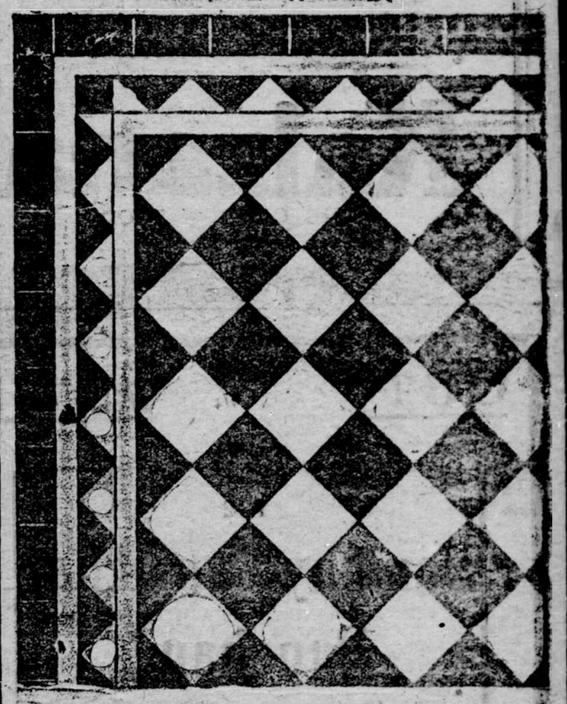
Sir,—A seat in the H Ward is to be filled by a by-election to take place on Wednesday. There are three candidates in the field including Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the well-known Congressman of Bandra. He is the Vice-President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and has sacrificed his time and money for the cause of the Congress. He has done a good deal of propaganda among the mercantile community for the advancement of the Swadeshi movement and only recently he was selected to work in the non-official Committee of Inquiry appointed by the M. P. C. C. to investigate into the Martial Law affairs at Sholapur.

It is, therefore, the duty of the voters of Bandra to send him to the Municipality when he wants to carry the message of Swadeshi.

—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2. Bruce Street, BOMBAY

Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street.

USE

KATNI STONEWARE PIPES

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, ... BOMBAY.

Should Women dread the approach of a perfectly natural event?

NATURE never intended you to suffer unduly. Why is it then that so many thousands of women experience such pain and weakness?

Simply because the body lacks calcium.

That is the reply, supported by the best medical opinion. Calcium is the vital food of every body cell, and any shortage hinders the correct performance of all bodily functions, particularly those of women.

The use of KALZANA, the calcium-food, for a few weeks provides the whole system with all the *calcium* (lime) needed to establish that care-free, vigorous health that Nature intended you to enjoy.

But it must be Kalzana, as only in this scientific form (a combination of sodium-lactate and calcium-lactate) will the calcium be taken up and retained by your body.

Lose your dread—re-establish the functions on a normal basis by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen & Formamint.

OUT! OUT!!

THE

Bombay Samachar Panchang

(GUJARATI CALENDAR)

of

Samvat 1987

Can be had from The BOMBAY SAMACHAR Office Daily From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

One Copy Rs. 0—8—0

For upcountry Rs. 0—3—0 Postage extra

Wholesale buyers are requested to see or write to the

MANAGER, BOMBAY SAMACHAR,

Hari Building,

Old Customs House Road, Fort, :: BOMBAY

The Famous Breatheable Tablets

PEPS

YOUR BEST PROTECTION AGAINST

Weather Perils

THE first sign of a cough, or trouble in the throat is a warning to take PEPS. As these novel breatheable tablets, dissolve in the mouth they give off agreeable medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the throat, dispel inflammation and soreness, and heal and strengthen the delicate air-passages to the lungs.

Re. One a bottle. Of all dealers.

FOR COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT ETC

"A FALSE CHARGE"

How Mr. Thakkar Was Arrested.

HIS STATEMENT BEFORE COURT

(From A Correspondent.)

KAIRA, Aug. 18.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servents of India Society made the following statement on the 15th inst. before Mr. Yusafji Patel, Sub-Dist. Magistrate, Kaira, regarding the charge of picketing and incitement to picketing at Mahemadabad on the 2nd instant.

"As I had received reports that Satyagrahi picketers were beaten, ill-treated, abused and starved by the Police Sub-Inspector and his men at Mahomadabad, I proceeded to that town and stationed myself on the public road under a tree about 80 feet from the liquor shop to observe if the picketers were beaten then on that day as reported. Three police men and some Excise men were seated in front of the hedge surrounding the shop. As soon as the picketers came from the town and posted themselves in front of the entrance in the hedge they were arrested and removed by the policemen within a minute or so. Eight or nine picketers were thus arrested between twelve noon and three p.m., none of them obstructed or even spoke to any people that frequented the liquor shop, on the other hand, some drinkers were freely going in and out of the shop. The story given by the Sub-Inspector of Excise that he was present at the shop during these hours is a falsehood. Similarly the story of the Sub-Inspector of Police that he was on the spot from 12-0 to 12-15 is equally untrue. The story of police man, Abdulla, that the picketers brought the drinkers to me and that they and I persuaded them is equally false.

Khan Saheb Badoobhai, retired Inspector of Police, visited me during the interval and I had a talk with him about the police illegalities and ill-treatment of picketers for days past.

At about 3 p.m. the Sub-Inspectors of Police and Excise came to me with a party of Police men, to arrest me and a companion and also two Congress workers who came there about five minutes previously to see things for themselves. We all four were arrested and put in the lock-up. After about an hour we were there, the eight or nine picketers who were arrested in the course of the day were confined in the same cell with myself and in the adjoining one and several of them related to me the details of beatings and abuse they had received while they were under detention in the Sub-Inspector's office. This confirmed my suspicion of the beating of the large number of the picketers on the three previous days.

The charge of picketing and of inciting others to picket framed against me is false, my only purpose being the investigation into and observation of the ill-treatment of the picketers."

Mr. Thakkar was released that day on personal recognisance further hearing of the case being postponed to the 26th instant.

Tribute To Captain Of "Tahiti".

LONDON, August 19.

Wellington.—Captain Toten was the last to leave the "Tahiti," exhausted by heroic efforts to save the ship, to which passengers paid a tribute in a message to Baron Bledisloe, in reply to his expression of sympathy with the passengers. The message declared that safety of the entire ship's company was assured "owing to the magnificent devotion to duty shown by the Commander." The absence of panic on board the sinking liner was indicated by a wireless enquiry from her while ships were rushing to her rescue: "What is the latest Test Match Score?" The conduct of the engineers and greasers who worked for long hours trying to have the ships was very highly praised.—Reuter.

A Simla communique states:—H. M. the King has been pleased to accept the resignation.: on account of ill-health submitted by Sir Alexander Stow, of his seat on the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab and to approve the appointment in his place of Sir Henry Craik a temporary member of the Punjab Executive Council to be a permanent member of that Council.—A P.

Two persons were killed as a result of a motor bus smash at Tanjore on Sunday. All other passengers travelling by the bus were injured, six seriously.—A. P.

A Chidambaram correspondent reports the outbreak of a disastrous fire in an adjacent village as a result of which fifty Adidravida houses were completely destroyed. —A. P.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 4 DAYS.

An Under-Trial Accused's Experience In Byculla Jail.

Hakim Nisar Ahmed Ikrami writes:—

On August 6 Mr. Dost Mohamad Khan, C. I. D. Inspector, accompanied by another man called at my house and informed me that there was a warrant under the Press Ordinance against me and that I should give a bail and be present in the Court.

I asked him what was the matter for which the warrant was issued and upon this he replied that all the papers regarding the case were with the Public Prosecutor, but in short the charge was that I (Hakim Ibrahim) published the "Hilal" on a cyclostyle in contravention of the Ordinance. I informed him that I had no connection whatsoever with the publishing of the "Hilal" and as I did not know the exact charge against me I refused to furnish any bail. I further informed him that he could arrest me if he liked.

I was then arrested and taken to the Esplanade Police Lock up. I was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at 3 p.m. and as the Public Prosecutor was absent the police applied for a remand till August 12 and the Magistrate adjourned the case till August 12, and ordered that I should be kept in custody till then. The Magistrate also informed me that if I furnished a bail I would be let off but I again refused to do so. Then I was sent for a week to the Byculla House of Correction.

ON HUNGER STRIKE.

While in jail I was very badly treated and I have grave charges to make against the authorities. It is possible that they might have been within the limits of the jail rules but my claim was that I was not a convict but an under-trial prisoner and so I should be given freedom to move about and rigorous jail discipline should not have been enforced in my case till I was convicted. But the authorities paid no heed to my demand and I had to go on a hunger strike for 24 hours once. After this I again went on a hunger strike for four days. For five days I was put in a cell which was locked up. I was not taken out of the cell even to answer the calls of nature. For the present I do not want to detail this topic but if I get an opportunity I will demand a thorough inquiry into the matter Here I have mentioned a few facts as they happened.

During the time that I was in jail I had an opportunity to think over the matter and I came to the conclusion that if I did not defend myself in this case and the charge against me remained unanswered then according to the Congress creed I would be guilty of having engaged in a secret work. So I wrote on August 9, to Mr. Naibiullah to be present in the Court on my behalf on August 12. He did so and when I was brought before the Court he informed the Court that owing to weakness I was not in a position to take part in the case and so it should be adjourned. The Magistrate granted this request and the case was adjourned to August 26.

150 POLITICAL PRISONERS HUNGER-STRIKE.

Village Fight In Bengal.

BALASORE, Aug. 19.

About 150 political prisoners and under-trials are reported to be on hunger-strike as a protest against the mal-treatment. Armed Police are kept ready in jail to meet emergency.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

The Bihar and Orissa Government have sanctioned a punitive police force, one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and 50 Constables for 8 months with effect from August 1 to be posted at Shreejang and 30 neighbouring villages.—Free Press.

Madras Mail Editor To Pay Costs And Publish Apology

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

When the case against the Editor of the "Madras Mail" was taken up to-day, Mr. Mockett, Counsel for the respondent stated that his client was prepared to amplify his expression of regre in any manner the Court might think fit.

Justice Reilly stated that the previous expression of regret was not published prominently and was not sufficient. The headlines were not fair to a prisoner. As the course of justice had not been affected in any way, he discharged the respondent on his undertaking to publish to-day's proceedings as prominently as the report which led to the present proceedings.

He was also directed to pay the costs of the proceedings.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome and meet Mr. Y. J. Meherally. Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Vice-President of the Brotherhood will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at Kamgar Maidan (behind Gokhale Hotel), Parel to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. sharp to consider the future programme of the Union. All Railway workers are requested to please attend.

CAPTAINS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the captain and V. captain of the different volunteer corps, who are in "Central Board" will be held to-day (Thursday) at Choupatti, French Bridge" Blavatski Lodge" at 8-30 p.m. (S T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRES COMMITTEE.

"A meeting of merchants and dealers in the Chemists and Druggists' Trade will be held at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House. to-day, (Thursday) at 7 p.m. All concerned are asked to attend.

—:o:—

BHATIA LADIES MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Stri Mandal a public meeting of Bhatia ladies will be held to-day (Thursday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vadgadi Mandvi, Seth Moolji Ranchordas Vakil's House when Mrs. Lilavati Banker will speak on present National movement.

"DEVOTEE."

"Devotee." the religious picture which is running at the Vishnoo Cinema is of Mr. Fidally Mamanadally and not Mr. Fidally Jiwanji as appeared wrongly in our yesterday's issue.

BAND AT BUND GARDEN

The Band of 1st (Marine) Bn. Bombay Pioneers will play with Pipes and Drums at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday, (22nd instant) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

NATIONAL FLAG ON G. S. M. COLLEGE.

The National Flag was hoisted on the G. S. M. College Building, on Saturday last, by the general secretary Mr. Ranade, in the presence of the students, when some of the honoraries were also present.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps requests all Captains and Vice-Captains of the various Volunteer Corps shall attend the function of Flag Salutation, public meeting and procession thereafter at Kamgar Maidan opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, on Friday at 5-30 a.m. (S.T.) with their batches in Uniform.

Friday being the Boycott Day of the Labour Week you are required to attend.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERI SANGH.

Prabhat Pheries are requested to attend at Kamgar Maidan opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, at 6-30 in the morning on Friday (22nd instant) to attend flag salutation, public meeting and procession.

Arrangements will be made for conveyance for those Prabhat Pheries who are unable to defray the expenses of tram hire. Such Prabhat Pheries are requested to be present at the Congress House at 5-30 a.m. sharp. All are cordially requested to attend.

(Friday being a week day procession will be dispersed at 8-30 a.m. sharp).

VILLE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A large meeting of the tenants in 'A" Ward of Vile Parle was held on Tuesday last in Tilak Mandir when Mr. P. M. Bhagwat Editor of "Mouj" presided. It was decided to recommend to the general body of tenants to cast their votes in the ensuing election on 23rd instant in favour of the following four gentlemen for the four seats in "A" Ward:—

1 Mr. K. K. Vaidya, M.A. LL.B., Solicitor.
2 Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar B.A. LL.B. Advocate.
3 Mr S. N. Kalbag and
4 Mr. S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

All these gentlemen have signed the local Congress Committee's pledge.

INDEPENDENCE PROPAGANDA AMONG WORKERS.

—:o:—

Fourth Day Of Congress "Labour Week"

40 LABOUR CAMPS ESTABLISHED IN CITY AND SUBURB.

Wednesday, the fourth day of the "Labour Week" organised by the Bombay Congress Committee, was mainly devoted to propaganda for the Independence resolution passed by the Congress at Lahore last year.

The resolution was explained to the workers at all the street corner meetings which have now swelled to about 200 every day. Similar propaganda was done by house to house visits in the chawls inhabited by the workers. One of the chief points impressed upon them was that Congress is the friend of labour.

Volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and the National Militia have been operating from three special camps opened in the mill area at Parel for this propaganda.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

70 lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal have also been mobilised to carry on propaganda among the women population of the labour area by having house to house visits and meetings. For this purpose the lady volunteers are taken to Parel every morning at 5 a.m. in special motor lorries.

Several batches of "Vanar Sena" are also mobilised to organise the children by demonstrations etc. The daily parade of the "prabhat pheries" is also utilised for the labour propaganda.

50,000 LEAFLETS DAILY.

About 50,000 propagandist leaflets, are distributed and broadcast in the labour area, there being a new leaflet every day.

ALL CLASSES OF WORKERS.

The labour propaganda is not confined to the mill workers of Parel; it covers the other classes of workers also throughout the city and suburbs e.g. the men in the Railway workshops at Parel the Dock workers at Elphinstone Circle, Mazagon and Princes Docks, and the mill workers at Dadar, Parel, Tardeo, Chikhalwad, Fergusson Road, Colaba and other places. All these areas have a labour camp for carrying on the propaganda, the total number of such camps being 40.

FORT PICKETING EXTENDED.

—:o:—

Merchants Suspend Foreign Cloth Sale.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops throughout the city from Dadar to Fort was continued on Wednesday by about 400 Congress volunteers and 200 Desh Sevikas

Some of the merchants in the Bora Bazar Street and Parsi Bazar Street in Fort, as a result of the picketing carried on by Congress volunteers for some days past, have agreed to suspend the sale of foreign cloth and allowed their goods to be sealed with Congress Seal. The picketing was therefore discontinued from Wednesday.

The volunteers thus relieved of their work at the above shops have been posted at half a dozen shops in Meadows Street. This is a fresh extension of the picketing in Fort

36 HOURS' FAST BY CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Krashnalal Manilal a merchant of Mulji Jetha Market, removed 231 packages of foreign cloth from his shop and stocked the goods at his residence at Kumbharwada, Bhuleshwar, with a view to dispose it off by selling.

On hearing this, 5 Congress volunteers of the C Ward went to his residence to dissuade him from doing so. As the merchant would not yield, the volunteers offered satyagraha and began picketing his house, on Monday night, and refused to take any food till the merchants agreed to stop the sale. The incident drew large crowds near the place.

Ultimately, by the efforts of some members of the Inspection Committee of the Congress Boycott Committee, the merchant came round. He allowed his goods to be sealed with the Congress seal on Tuesday evening. This means that he has undertaken not to sell it till the Congress removes the seal. The volunteers' satyagraha was thus successful after 36 hours' fast.

DEPT. INSPECTOR FORSTER CHARGED.

—:o:—

With Assaulting Congress Volunteer.

Allegations of assault were made against Deputy Inspector Forster of the Bombay City Police in a complaint filed by Mr. Shanmukhram A. Mehta, an advocate, on behalf of a Congress volunteer at present undergoing four months' rigorous imprisonment, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

It was alleged in the complaint that Mahadev Gopal Bhende, a Congress volunteer, was picketing the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company on Tuesday afternoon when he was arrested by Forster. The volunteer was put in a police van and while it was moving off the volunteer cried "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". It is alleged that the police officer thereupon struck the volunteer with a stick, the latter receiving injury on the arm.

The Congress volunteer concerned was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the same afternoon when he made a verbal complaint.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against Mr. Forster and transferred the case to the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.

LATHI RAJ IN AMRITSAR.

—:o:—

Old Lady Of 65 Injured.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 20.

The Navjivan Bharat Sabha arranged a public meeting for Saturday night at Guruka Mahal where the police have been charging the crowd with lathis for the last two days. On Saturday the police did not arrest the President. Only a young boy who recited national poems was arrested. Shopkeepers of bazar Kaserian observed 'hartal' as a protest against his arrest. After the dispersal of the meeting by the president, the police captured the platform and began beating the people near by with lathis. An old lady, aged sixty-five, who asked the police not to beat innocent children was injured. She was removed to Jallianwala Bagh Congress Hospital for treatment.—Free Press.

YESTERDAY'S ARRESTS.

The undermentioned volunteers were arrested on the Wednesday for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area:—

Vishnu Sitaram; Genuba Shankar; Sidharam Malakarjun; Amaldersingh Boldewsingh; Shurakana; Mudhoo Bhawan; Rajaram Gundacharya; Gopal Ganesh Joshi; Rajaram Ganesh; Gulab Pursuram; Ramchandra Jairam.

ARRESTED NEAR ALEXANDRA DOCK.

The following Volunteers were arrested to-day at 12 noon in Fort Road for picketing foreign cloth shops near Red Gate of Alexandra docks.

Din Mohammed Yasin; Mohammed Suleiman; Budhu Krishna; Yashwant Babu.

Volunteers Messrs, Tribhuvandas and P. B. Kariappa who were arrested yesterday for selling Congress Bulletins in the Girgaum Back Road were sentenced to-day to 8 days' imprisonment.

AZAD MAIDAN BAN.

—:o:—

"Prohibition Unnecessarily Wide."

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

"This Cuncil of the Liberal Association is of opinion that if it has been made to appear to Government that drilling, exercising and moving in formation of the Congress volunteers and other bodies of persons in sight of or in proximity of the Indian Infantry Regiment is likely to lead to annoyance and to provoke a breach of the peace, the order of the prohibition of the use of the Esplanade Maidan for that purpose should have been restricted to that portion of the Maidan which is in sight of or in proximity to the regiments and that the prohibition of the use of the whole of the maidan is unnecessarily wide and unduly restricts rights of citizens to use the maidan."—

STOP PRESS.

"MALEVOLENT FANATIC GANDHI."

Churchill's Outburst.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The conviction that the result of Indian Round Table Conference would almost certainly be confusion worse confounded was recorded by Mr. Churchill in a speech at Minster in Kent in the course of which he strongly criticised the Government's record, especially in handling Indian affairs. Mr. Churchill referred at the outset to the Frontier and declared the Afridi invasion marked the lowest eb hitherto of British authority in India. He said it almost seemed that the same spirit of defeatism in high places, which was rapidly throwing India to chaos, had paralysed the military action in Peshawar. Mr. Churchil described as "abject and foolish" the exclusion of Sir John Simon from the Round Table Conference in the hope of placating "malevolent fanatic" Gandhi. Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that no proposal for Dominion Status for India would pass even in the present House of Commons.

Referring to Egypt Mr. Churchill said the Foreign Office by continual interference in the Egyptian affairs seemed to be endeavouring to produce an impossible situation. "One would almost think they are trying to breed civil war in Egypt as you might breed serpents in zoo."—Reuter.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN ELECTIONS.

"Mathematically Sound, But Psychologically Unsound."

LIVELY DEBATE IN UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The merits of the newly introduced system of proportional representation in the election of the Bombay University came up for a lively discussion at a meeting of the Senate on Wednesday evening. The subject was raised by Dr. E. A. Parker's proposition recommending to Government to introduce a bill in the Council to delete from the Bombay University Act of 1928, Section 48 which provides for the use of this system in elections.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the University Senate held on Wednesday evening, the Hon. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, Dr. E. A. Parker moved that the report of the Syndicate approving of his proposition for the abolition of proportional representation be adopted by the Senate.

Dr. Parker said that there was no suggestion from the University in favour of the new system which came to be first discussed while the University Bill was before the Council, and it originated from purely political considerations and not from the viewpoint of an academic body like the University. His experience of the elections under the new system had revealed several defects. For instance, while the provision to regard all the colleges, as one constituency was a perfectly innocuous one on paper, yet actually during the election, there was a rivalry and jealousy between different colleges to run their own candidates. This resulted in a sort of combinations or cliques, and had introduced a spirit which was destructive of all that they prized most in academic life.

Mr. Natarajan asked if he could point out any examples.

Dr. Parker: The question is one of privilege, Sir.

Dr. Vaidya: Go as far as you can. I will support you.

Dr. Parker: I am glad of that mighty support. (Laughter).

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Continuing, Dr. Parker said that the system had resulted in an intensity of canvassing and such a practice was not conducive to a healthy academic life. Proportional representation was meant to protect the claims of minorities, but this object was not effectively served; while it has introduced illfeeling, dishonesty, and divisions and cleavages into parties that have no meaning at all, and this communalism and partisanship was prejudicial to the business of the Senate. The system was harmful to the mentality and unity of the Senate.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

"HAVE A LITTLE BACKBONE."

Mr. K. Natarajan opposed the proposition. He said that so far as he was concerned, the new system had made no difference to him. A man with a little more backbone in him should not find it difficult to get over the evils suggested as resulting from the system. He objected to pulling up an Act that had just been passed and had not had a fair trial.

Professor Gadgil suggested that the consideration of this proposition be postponed till after the Senate had considered another item in the agenda, which was for a more comprehensive resolution suggesting several alterations in the Act, including the point under discussion.

On being put to the vote, Prof. Gadgil's motion was lost by a majority, and the debate was further continued.

GREAT STRAIN ON VOTERS

Dr. Vaidya said that his own experience of the election under the new system was very unpleasant. In trying "to have a little backbone," as Mr. Natarajan, had suggested, he had displeased an old friend. People had even gone the length of "buying votes," not by taking money direct, but it was a fact that registration fees of several voters were paid in a lump sum by the same cheque. Further, when a man had to give all his votes to one candidate from among several, it was a great strain on him to make his choice. The elections were carried on party lines. A dishonest use was made of the ballot vote. The system should go in the interest of the poor harassed voter.

Rao Bahadur Kale suggested that the proper way was to appoint a Committee to consider this and other aspects of the Act in a comprehensive way.

Mr. Paranjpye then moved an amendment which wanted the system to be retained viz., the Teachers' and Registered Graduates' constituencies only.

Mr. Paranjpye said that the system was for a fair representation of certain natural groups, and was adopted with success all over the world. It had worked well in Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and in the Madras University in India.

Mr. Paranjpye said that proportional representation was a system evolved and worked out by the best mathematical brains, and was the best system for an intelligent constituency. It should be given sufficient trial with some modification.

Prof. S. G. Sathe who described himself as a "sufferer of the worst type" under the new system supported Dr. Parker. "Whatever" he said, "might be the use of proportional representation in politics where minorities must have a share in the "bread and butter" of Government offices, the system was harmful in academic life, creating parties and divisions, dishonesty and enmity.

LET THE ELECTORS DECIDE.

Dr. Deshmukh said that they were discussing the subject from one point of view only, that of the candidates' difficulty in election. But they must primarily consider what the electors themselves thought about it. They who had got into the Senate by the system had no right to change it by their own decision. The only honest way was to have a referendum of the electors themselves to ascertain their opinion. It should not be decided by those who want to have an easy ride in the elections.

"If you can't have the system, in an educated electorate like the University, where else can you have it?" he asked. "Graduates of ten years' standing must be able to make their choice properly". The defects suggested were associated with other systems also.

Dr. N. A. Thoothi said that he had studied the system scientifically and had found it the best one. If a man was not courageous enough honestly to indicate his preference for one candidate against other, he was unworthy to exercise his vote. Those who did not understand the nature of proportional representation, had no business to blame the system. "Communalism will flourish if we allow it to flourish" he said. They must not think that the abolition of the system was going to bring a new era of ethical conduct.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi said that the system should not have been introduced at all. "I am against the principle", he said. "It must be abolished root, stock and barrel.

Dr. Parker, in replying to the debate, said that the system might be mathematically sound, but was psychologically unsound.

Mr. Paranjpye's amendment, on being put to the vote was lost by majority.

Dr. Parker's proposition will be further discussed at to-day's meeting.

Before Dr. Parker's proposal was discussed Mr. Kale asked for and was given priority to move his resolution that the House go into Committee to consider and report on the University Act Amending Bill, but his proposal was subsequently ruled out of order on technical ground.

AUSTRALIA'S REMARKABLE STAND

—:o:—

403 For 3

BRADMAN'S 130 (NOT OUT)

At the close to-day Australia had made 403 for three wickets in their first innings Bradman being not out with 130.—Reuter

At the close of play the Australians' score was 403 for three wickets, one wicket having fallen during the day. After lunch and again later in the afternoon, play was suspended owing to rain. During the luncheon interval, the Prince of Wales arrived, and the English and Australian players were presented to him. He had many words of congratulation for the players. The Prince afterwards watched the play for some time. The day's score.

AUSTRALIA (1s Innings.)	
Woodfull c Duckworth b Peebles	54
Ponsford b Peebles	110
Bradman (not out)	130
Kippax c Wyett b Peebles	28
Jackson (not out)	43
Extras	38
Total (for 3 wickets)	403

—B. O. W.

AUSTRALIA'S 675 RUNS FOR 7 WICKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20

Bradman's delightful innings came to end, 19 runs after lunch interval as a result of Duckworth holding him off Larwood when he was 232. Though he had not always been his usual aggressive self in this innings Bradman played masterly cricket and his score included sixteen fours.

AUSTRALIA'S HUGE SCORE.

LONDON, August 20.

On play being resumed to-day in the fifth test match Bradman and Jackson overnight not outs carried forward Australia's first innings score to 566, when Jackson was out to Wyatt for 73. Score at lunch interval was 551 for 4 wickets. Bradman not out 238.—Reuter.

Australia who were now 570 lost two more wickets before tea interval which was taken at 675 for seven.—Reuter.

Australia all out for 697 runs. Bradman scoring 232 out. England's second venture began disastrously, for when 24 runs were made one wicket was lost.

ROVER'S CUP FOOTBALL.

Dukes Enter Finals At G. I. P.'s Expense.

The first semi-final of the Rover's Cup attracted a large crowd at the Cooperage yesterday. A contest worthy of the occasion was witnessed and the G. I. P. deserve great credit for their fine display against the redoubtable Dukes. The first half went in favour of the railwaymen, who ought to have scored at least on two occasions through Milne.

The Dukes improved after the resumption when the G. I. P. defence had an anxious time. Towards the closing stages of the game, Knight evaded Thompson and netted the only goal of the match. It was rather unfortunate that tempers were ruffled during the game, and it became necessary for the referee to caution members of both teams.

The teams were:—

Duke of Wellington's Regt:—Cogan; Butterworth and Myers; Hall, Leeming and Craven; Kight, Gibson, Sullivan, Colgrave, Sullivan.

G. I. P. Rly:—Eagle; Younger and Lowther; Veevers, Birks and Thompson; Sullivan, Gabrier, Isait, Milne and Rogers.

Referee: Mr. Dixon.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-45 P.M.

K. O. S. B's vs. Royal Artillery (Semi-Final.)

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

Dunham of the Y. M. C. A. finished ahead of Robson of the Royal Artillery in the Leslie Running Cup.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Aug. 20.
Silver ready	16-11-0
Difference	— 0-2-0
Silver Forward	16-11-0
Difference	— 0-2-0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Aug. 20.
Shravin	47-9-0
Bhadrava	47-7-0

Desh Sevika Sangh.

PICKETING SEWIKAS.

(Through Desh Sewika Saugh).

Picketing Sewikas have to come to-day punctually at the time assigned.

Nonpicketing Sewikas are requeseed to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala between 2 to 5 p.m. and prepare slivers etc.

THE "GHADAR."

Congress Muslim Party's Disclaimer.

The General Secretary of the Congress Muslim Party has issued the following communique to the press:—

From certain press reports that have appeared in connection with the search made by the police for the organisers of the cyclostyled paper "Gadar" an impression is gained that the Congress Muslim Party was in some way connected with it. I wish to make it clear that the Party has no connection whatever with the abovementioned journal.

The Congress Muslim Party in the face of high-handed repression calls upon all patriotic Muslims to join the Congress and strengthen our fight for freedom.

Fight For Light Weight Title.

KID BERG SIDE-STEPPED.

Al Singer, Lightweight champion of the World has been signed on to meet Jimmy McLarnin at Catchweights on Sept. 11 and will later meet Tony Canzoneri for the title. Thus it would seem that Kid Berg, the English champion will have to wait for a chance to pet his strength and skill against the American.

MONSOON CONTINUES WEAK.

POONA, Aug. 20.

The monsoon continues weak except in and near Bihar, in East Central Provinces and in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Konkan and local in Bihar, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Madras Deccan and the Punjab Hills; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bihar and East United Provinces, increase in Lower Burma and Assam and extend in North and East Bengal.—A. P.

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

English Player's Success.

In the American Lawn Tennis Championship at Forest Hill, Miss Betty Nuthall has entered the third round by a victory over Mrs. Lamme whom she beat 6—1, 6—1.

Other results are:—

Miss S. Palfrey beat Mrs. Stenz 6—1, 6—1.

Miss B. Nuthall and Miss S. Palfrey beat Mrs. Hawke and Miss Gladys Hutchings 6—1, 6—1.

INDIAN LADY CHAMPION IN GERMANY.

Miss Jennie Sandison partnered by Lorenz won the Mixed Doubles in the Blue and White Clubs Lawn Tennis Tournament. They beat Hopman and Fraulein Lowenthal 6—2, 6—4.

In the Mixed Doubles final, Fraulein Krahurnkel and Fraulein Peez beat Miss Jennie Sandison and Fraulein Jedrzejowska 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing rate	11.25
To-day's opening rate	11.26
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	11.35
Difference	plus .10

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 210

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Pervious closing rate	6.11
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

On behalf of the Federation of the Bombay Commercial Association, Mr. M. K. Matani has addressed a remarkably moving protest to the Government of Bombay against the treatment of prisoners at Visapur. To have re-opened a jail that had been closed as a result of public agitation against the intolerable conditions of life in it was bad enough. But to put political prisoners in it and subject them to the alleged humiliations and outrageous physical discomforts, the details of which have already been published, is revolting in the extreme. It is unworthy of any civilised Government to put honourable opponents, convicted of technical offences that do not involve moral turpitude, in a jail which is unfit for habitation even by ordinary felons. Visapur has shocked public feelings and if Government have any regard for them Visapur must unquestionably be abolished forthwith.

Nor is this all. The widespread scandal of treating more than 90 per cent. of political prisoners as if they were ordinary criminals, has become positively odious. Not a day passes without instances coming from every province of scores of Satyagrahis being placed in "C" class. What life and diet in 'C' class mean is now common knowledge. The present lot of Satyagrahis in jail is an outrage on the whole conception of special treatment of political prisoners. It cannot be too often emphasised that a Satyagrahi is not a criminal like a thief, cheat or robber. His offence is the result of a moral urge. Government are perfectly entitled to send him to jail but they must not class him with ordinary prisoners. It was time that the Government of India instructed the Provincial Governments to revise the whole policy of the treatment of Satyagrahis. The present can only increase bitterness. And it would be a very short-sighted policy to create ineradicable bitterness among not only the 25,000 in jails but the 300 and odd millions outside. If our rulers have sense they will realise that no price is too great to secure a memory of courteous and humane treatment.

FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN FEDERALISM.

—:o:—

The appointment of a Government Committee to collect the details of the debits and credits, as between the Government of India and the Indian States, may well be regarded as the beginning of that scheme of federation, which seems to be commonly assumed as providing the best solution of the Indian problem. We have no quarrel with the appointment or constitution of this Committee as such, though we must point out that this is only a preliminary. Committee intended only to do the spade-work necessary for examining the larger issues of fundamental principle involved in the matter. Perhaps the work entrusted to this Committee could have been performed more economically by detailing a departmental officer from the Government of India and another from the States Governments. But, apart from that, the Committee may well serve to prepare the ground by collecting figures as regards heads of revenue, which the States consider themselves to be unjustifiably mulcted in for the benefit of the Government of India and details of imperial burdens of which the latter seem, to imagine they bear more than a proportionate share. The Committee is not to consider the question of principle, and, likewise not the repercussions of history, even though it is to examine the gain to Government of India from the Ceded Districts from the old or existing Indian States, whose full contribution to the Indian exchequer cannot, we fear, be examined without a glance at history. The details so collected will be helpful to a future committee or conference where the more basic principles have to be thrashed out; and a new "modus vivendi" prepared for the country.

Examining the matters referred to the Committee, it appears that the Government of India have placed before this body a provisional list of debits and credits, which may be increased or altered from time to time. Whether or not any particular item classed in such a list as an imperial burden is justly so classed is a point of principle that this Committee has no authority to question. It has only to collect figures showing the average annual expenditure of the Government of India on each such item. The list of credits from the States is not exhaustive, though it includes many of the items which have already figured as matters for difference of opinion between the two parties concerned. We are not altogether surprised, however, to find that no mention is made in the list of far more crucial items, in respect of which the grievances of the States ought to be much more substantial, if the latter have come to the stage of appreciating their rights properly. For instance, no count is taken of the question of currency. Most Indian States, who had mints of their own, only a generation ago, have been induced or "samjaoed" into closing these mints. Their subjects use the British Indian rupee and the currency note, which means to the Government of India very considerable benefit. It is, moreover, a matter touching the attributes of sovereignty and affecting at the same time the public economy of the country at large. That the vital principle involved in such a problem should be kept outside the competence of such a preliminary committee is understandable; but that the very mention of such matters be avoided altogether is not intelligible to an outside critic of such happenings. Another similar case is that of opium. The Indian States of Malwa and Rajputana have suffered seriously from the British Government's one-sided arrangements in connection with the stopping of opium exports. The stocks of opium have accumulated in some States. The Government of India neither buy out themselves nor allow the States to find their own means of getting rid of this commodity. There are ways of manufacturing the drug into medicinal commodity which may find an easy as well as a profitable market. Why should not the States demand that some reference be made, even in this preliminary enquiry, to the hardship and losses they have suffered through this unilateral arrangement? Yet another case is the railways, of which also no mention is made in this list of debits and credits as between the States and the Government of India. If there are any departments of imperial significance they are the railways, posts and irrigation. The interests of the States and the British districts are, in these matters, indissolubly and inextricably connected. The States have their own grievances in respect of every one of these. If the preliminary Committee has been appointed with their concurrence, we see no reason why they should not suggest that matters like these be included, so as to make the preliminary enquiry as complete as it well might be.

The sins of omission are not so evident on the side of the Indian Government, and in respect of what they hold to be Imperial burdens. They have deliberately reserved freedom to add to this list; and have also provided for making the "per capita" figures,—should need there be,—as uptodate as possible, even before next year's census is compiled. The fact, however, must be drawn attention to that 'per capita' burdens have no meaning unless they are correlated with per capita' ability. The Indian States would be getting the very worst of the bargain, if they permit no mention to be made of per capita wealth of the citizens in their territories. This is an omission which, once again, it is for the States to try and set right before the Committee now appointed gets into its stride. We are aware, indeed, that the task is much beyond such a Committee, the more so as in most States no reliable data would be available to indicate per capita wealth. But if the States have awakened to their own rights, they would do well to seize this opportunity; and themselves prepare suih material referring to their own States, which may be of use to them in hundreds of ways for fighting the battle of their rights later on, and for making good every plea they advance supported by unimpeachable evidence of figures.

GROTESQUE.

—:o:—

Hit on the raw because we pointed out in our leading article of Tuesday that all that "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail" desires for appeasing Indian feeling is "a very considerable advance towards self-government," a phrase perilously near to the oft-asserted British intention to assist India in the "progressive realisation of self-government," this pontifical person accused us of "unpatriotic publicity," of not helping to promote an atmosphere for peace and for "changing colours." He also asserted that "one of the prominent directors of the "Chronicle" went to the peace negotiators and sued for mercy and news." We were amazed at this grotesque statement. On enquiry we understand that "one of the prominent directors" did not go to the peace negotiators to solicit "mercy." He characterised the statement as absurd and puerile. As regards the "news" he obtained he referred to its unsatisfactory nature, but a sense of journalistic responsibility and a regard for not prejudging issues compels us to remain silent regarding the details of the conversation. We have always stood for honourable peace, but we shall be no party to accepting the policy of defeatism.

ARTS COLLEGE AT ANDHERI.

—:o:—

The munificent donation of eight lacs for the promotion of higher education of Muslims, given a number of years ago by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail, has taken concrete shape at last in the establishment of an Arts College at Andheri, an institution in which special emphasis will be laid on the study of Islamic culture. When the scheme for a College was being discussed, we had suggested that a better and immediately practicable method of inducing a larger number of Muslim youths to enjoy the benefits of higher education was to establish a well-thought-out system of scholarships to deserving candidates. It is poverty, not lack of will, which prevents, in many cases, Muslim youths from embarking upon a University career. Now that the Ismail College is a "fact accompli" we hope the Muslim community will take the fullest benefit of it and the College will offer special facilities for non-Muslims, to study Islamic culture. The College will not be an institution restricted to Muslims and this freedom to admit Indians of every class and creed is a welcome feature. Nothing operates as a greater barrier to the destruction of communal mistrust and misunderstanding than the lack of opportunity for Hindus to study and appreciate Muslim culture and for Muslims to become intimately acquainted with Hindu culture. The Andheri College will specialise in Islamic studies and we hope every opportunity will be given to non-Muslim students to imbibe an accurate and intimate knowledge of Muslim culture.

"THE CHRONICLE EDITOR"

Sir Editor, I must protest
The way you flout at peace.
Thank God, "Scrutator" does his best.
To doctor your disease!
How "stupid", sir, how "obstinate"
To harp and harp on war,
When Liberals to you dictate
That peace is at the door.
For shame, sir Editor, how dare you
Provoke "Scrutator's" frown!
Be false to God and country too,
But Liberals ne'er run down.

—"SEVIKA".

CONFISCATION OF "GHADAR."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will insert the following few lines by way of contradicting the report appearing in your to-day's paper.

The Congress Muslim Party has no concern with "Ghadar" which has been confiscated yesterday by the C.I.D. at Dongri. The responsibility does not lie with the party but with the individual who has taken out the same. The party does not work or carry its work under any individual's disguise. The Party, like Congress and in aid of the Congress straightforwardly carries on the national struggle, openly.

Thanking you for the above insertion in your to-morrows issue.—Yours, etc.,

I. H. K. ROKADIA.
Member of the Executive Committee of the Congress Muslim Party.
Bombay, August 20.

SWADESHI IN CHINA.

—:o:—

LESSONS FOR INDIA.

(By V. M.)

The Nations of the Orient are waking up: the subtle game of economic exploitation carried on by the Occident, for nearly two centuries, has now been exposed. Egypt, China, and India in particular are beginning to realise what it means to be economically exploited. Many of their indigenous industries have nearly all been ruined by the European nations and they have been reduced to the level of mere bazzars where only indigenous raw materials could be purchased at cut-throat prices and where foreign finished products are dumped for consumption by people who are forced to buy them out of sheer necessity. We already know what Egypt is doing to oust the obliging foreigners who have gone there to grow first class cotton on perhaps the finest alluvial soil in the world. Are not these foreigners benefitting the country by their "benevolent" activities? Are they not paying wages to poor Egyptians who would otherwise have died of starvation? The fact is Egypt does not now want these philanthropists and 'trustees'. Egypt is determined to grow her own cotton and to obtain a fair price for her products. Hence the Soudan controversy—the problem of the Nile.

CHINA SEES LIGHT.

China is also beginning to see light. She is struggling hard to free herself from the economic bondage. The "North China Herald", an English die-hard paper of Shanghai of the type of the "Times of India", publishes interesting news showng how the Chinese are endeavouring to promote the spirit of Swadeshi and encourage and review indigenous industries.

A scheme has been prepared by the Shanghai District Kuomintang for the propagation of Swadeshi. This scheme enjoins upon all people and in particular the Government and party officials to use only Chinese products for their clothing; the use of foreign materials is strictly forbidden. The following orders have been issued:—

'Government officials who possess clothing made of foreign materials shall be ordered to register such clothing with an office to be created for this specific purpose, after which they shall be forbidden to make clothing with foreign materials:

Officials shall not be permitted to wear clothing made of foreign materials at public gatherings etc.:

Officials who ignore the above measures shall be dealt with severely:

Circulars shall be issued by the Government to all public organizations and commercial bodies ordering members of such bodies not to use foreign materials for their clothing:

Officers shall be appointed to make periodical inspections to see who wear clothing made of foreign material and to warn such persons:

Persons who have been warned and who insist on wearing clothing of foreign materials shall be dealt with.

CHINESE CIGARETTES.

The Greater Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has begun operations, writes the 'Herald':—

'Its first official "order" to the people is that they should smoke only Chinese-made cigarettes in order to save the Chinese cigarette industry. The consumption of foreign made cigarettes, they say, by Chinese is unpatriotic and unprincipled as it leads to millions of dollars going into the pockets of foreigners which should rightfully go to the Chinese merchants. As a result, the Chinese cigarette industry is failing to pieces.

Many Chinese cigarette factories, the order says, have been compelled to suspend operations because of the lack of patriotism and support from the Chinese people and thousands of workers have been rendered unemployed.

The Chamber, therefore, urges all Chinese to smoke only Chinese-made cigarettes and suggests that the members of the Kuomintang should set an example in this respect. They further recommend that members of governmental organizations should stop buying and smoking foreign made cigarettes, that cigarette shops should sell only Chinese cigarettes in preference to foreign cigarettes and that Chinese newspapers should refrain from publishing advertisements relating to foreign cigarettes.'

FOREIGN CLOTHING & CHINESE SILKS.

In this connection, Kuo Min Correspondent from Nanking writes to the 'Herald' that a petition has been made to the State Council by the National Products Maintenance Association appealing to the people to refrain from wearing foreign clothing. Further, it calls upon, besides the Government officials, teachers, students, farmers, labourers and merchants to use only Chinese clothing. "In order to render this change affective," continues Kuo Min; "it is urged that all leaders of Party and Government organs and civil organizations, presidents of educational institutions, heads of families, and managers of shops and factories should be held responsible for observing the practice of wearing silk or other native products so as to set an example to their subordinates". The petition calls upon Government to punish people who insist upon wearing foreign materials. The Association believe that if people take to Swadeshi, the economic depression in China would be raised, her indigenous industries would revive and in particular the silk industry.

Will India take a lesson from China? Will its Municipalities copy the excellent example of Shanghai and prohibit its city fathers, officers, and subordinates from using foreign clothing and goods and thus encourage Swadeshi industries? Further comments are needless.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

ITS DEFECTS AND REMEDIES.

(By N. V. S.)

Education is recognized all the world over as the most potent of the factors civilizing humanity. Being abstract in existence and unyielding to treatment unlike any concrete object, it does not admit of a well-defined and clear division into compartments. However, it has been artificially divided into three main conventional heads of primary, secondary, and higher, as if to correspond with the three inevitable divisions of humanity into poor, middle class, and rich respectively.

Ever since the introduction, by British Government, of western education in India, it has been the aim of the Government to create a properly articulated system of education from primary school to the University'. This policy of the Government was definitely laid down in Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854—a despatch remarkable for its sincerity, long vision, and practicability—which may be regarded as the basis of all succeeding schemes of systematized education introduced in the country.

NEGLECTED ITEM.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, self-governing institutions such as Local Boards and Municipalities were introduced into the country, and a sort of decentralization was effected in the educational policy of Government by which the newly-established self-governing institutions were to a large extent, entrusted with the function of managing primary education. Thus, an impetus was given to the spread of primary education. By the Indian Universities' Act of 1904, passed during the regime of Lord Curzon, higher education which was so far, so to say, in the background, was pushed to the forefront of national education. Thus, wedged in between primary and higher education, secondary education became a no-man's business. It is painful to contemplate that this division of education which, in fact 'builds' the Nation and which consequently demands the most earnest attention, both of the Government and the people, has not yet received the attention it deserves, even though a great deal of interest was evinced in its dissemination from the very beginning. The vastness of the country and the largeness of the population may have been a contributory cause for it, but the real causes, which will be mentioned presently, lie elsewhere.

The condition of secondary education in the Bombay Presidency is not a whit better nor worse than what it is in any other part of the country, although the Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab show a little advance of the rest. To say the least of it, it is simply bad. There are several causes which have contributed to bring about the existing condition, but the chief of them are, (1) inadequately equipped schools, (2) an unnatural and stiff-bound curriculum of studies, (3) want of proper inspection and control of schools, (4) indiscriminate promotion to higher classes, (5) want

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Sir M. Ismail's Speech.

The pronouncements of the able Dewan of Mysore almost always compel attention. And the speech that he made on Tuesday before the Conference convened at Bangalore to discuss subjects of interest to the Indian States in connection with the Round Table Conference is no less devoid of interest. But that is not to say that we agree with his views. It is, for instance, charitable optimism to say that "there seems really no difference between what India is asking for and what the British nation, if the Round Table recommends it, is prepared to give." If that were the case, why "have the British Government not seen their way to say" so? Sir M. Ismail himself has suggested one of the reasons: "Whether we like it or not, there is hardly a doubt that the Simon Report will form the main basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference." The Report, however, does not derive this title from "the definiteness with which it raises issues and assembles relevant facts", but rather from the very definiteness with which it had evaded the fundamental issue and refused to "assemble relevant facts." And herein lies the justification for India demanding assurances.

Internal Issues.

Sir Mirza Ismail has raised three issues that require solution. So far as the Hindu-Muslim problem is concerned we regret that a most deplorable and unpatriotic spirit of communalism on both sides led to the scrapping of the Nehru Report which contained the best outlines of a reasonable settlement, but like the Dewan of Mysore we are "optimistic enough to think that a solution will be found." As regards the British community, Britishers domiciled in India, must and shall enjoy "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by those who are native to the soil." Others have no right to look for any treatment different from what they receive in the various Dominions. The problem of the States also is not difficult to solve. Once it is recognised, as the Dewan of Mysore himself does, that the governing principle of administration in the States should be a "form of constitutional monarchy", the rest will be easy enough. But, however urgent and important, all these three are internal issues.

Right To Secede.

An Anglo-Indian paper is angry with General Hertzog for having given his views on the relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions. The paper is in two minds whether or no to mistake the South African Premier's insistence on the right to secede for his desire to excercise that right forthwith. But with the help of Professor J. H. Morgan it has sought to misinterpret the Balfour report of 1926. It is precisely these efforts to obscure the meaning of the famous declaration that led General Hertzog to demand a clear and unambiguous acknowledgment of a right already conceded in 1926. This is a perfectly fair demand. In her own interests Britain cannot but recognise the fact that the association of Dominions with her is perfectly voluntary. And the right to dissolve it is of the essence of voluntary association. All that General Hertzog or for that matter every Dominion, wants is its confirmation.

The Dev Samaj.

Started in 1882 by Bhagwan Dev Atma for social educational and moral uplift work, the Dev Samaj of Lahore has been making steady progress towards the achievement of its aims. The year 1929 has been the saddest for the society because it lost its great founder on April 3, 1929. But it is to the credit of the society that the founder's work is being carried on with the usual enthusiasm. On the social side it has succeeded in reclaiming many unfortunate derelicts from vices and its work among criminal tribes has earned tribute from the Punjab Government. Its educational activities also reveal progress. The total number of schools for boys and girls is now 27 as against 21 in 1928. The distinctive feature of the society's educational system is its emphasis in "heart forces". In other words it insists on the moral development of the student's character which is apt to be ignored when attention is devoted almost exclusively to intellectual progress. The society is doing excellent work and deserves not only praise but also active help.

"IRON HAS ENTERED INTO SOUL OF INDIA."

—:o:—

"Inhuman Outrages And Humiliations."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT VISAPUR

Bombay Mahamandal's Protest.

Mr. M. K. Matani, President, Federation of Bombay Commercial Association, has addressed the following letter to the Home Member, Government of Bombay, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay and to the Home Member, Government of India:

Sir,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the report of a special Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to investigate personally in the stories of horrors and outrages reported to be perpetrated on the large number of Satyagraha prisoners now confined in the Visapur Jail. The report has been published in the Press, But I am enclosing a copy of t for your information herewith.

It cannot be unknown to the Members of the Government of Bombay that, even before the present wholesale condemnations for political defiance of unconscionable laws had started, the conditions of prison life at the Visapur Jail were sub-human, and that on reports being published of such conditions, the authorities of the Bombay Government decided to abolish that disgraceful institution. Government's policy and activities in regard to the present situation has brought upon the hands of Government a large and steadily increasing number of prisoners, of a class in society, and for offences for which in no civilised country could there be anything like the treatment they are meted out as it is done at Visapur to-day according to the report of eye-witnesses, and the statements of released prisoners duly sworn before a Justce of Peace. The reports thus received go conclusively to prove that the prisoners at Visapur, not one of whom could be accused of any offence involving the least degree of moral turpitude, are denied even the barest amenities of living beings, or as citizens of a civilized State. My Committee have carefully considered these reports, and I am authorised to observe to Government that treatment like the one under reference, to political prisoners whose sole offence is that they love their country more than their own comfort, and that they practise rigorously the noble precept of turning to the smiter of one smitten cheek the other without a word of wrath in return, cannot but lose what little regard the present Government might have left in the public opinion of this country.

"FORCED APOLOGIES".

The question of the treatment of the prisoners at Visapur raises a problem of the very basic importance. What is the sentence of imprisonment in cases like this intended to achieve? And how far is the treatment accorded to such prisoners likely to accomplish that objective? The fact that Government induced a number of such prisoners to sign letters of apology, in a condition in which it is impossible to say whether they were in full possession of their normal mental and physical health, leads one inevitably to believe that Government's objective seems by such tactics to break the back of the popular movement. If so, I am authorised by my Committee, representative of the entire commercial community of this city, to advise Government that the iron has already entered deep into the soul of India, and that cases of forced apology like these cannot but make it penetrate still deeper. Neither my Committee, nor the public at large nor, of course the prisoners thus released, can ever forget those needless, unlawful inhuman outrages and humiliations, which, at Visapur, compel prisoners to remain locked up in herds like cattle for 11 1|2 to 15 1|2 hours a day, which denies them permission even to answer calls of nature during this period of lock up, which refuse them the necessary time for answering such calls even during the regimented period during which such permission is given, which threaten them with personal beating in case the prisoner complain against such inhumanities, which leave them not even two feet of space to sleep in at nights, while cold winds are howling through the practically open space in which they are confined, and which in a thousand other ways seeks to break the morals of such prisoners, and endeavours to teach them that to love their own country is a heinous crime in the eyes of the foreign Government of that country. The one permissible objective of such punishment in all civilised countries is to try and cure the prisoners of the universally admitted undesirable tendencies which led to their incarceration The punishment should wherever possible, be curative and not vindictive in the way the present Government seem to be making it at Visapur. My Committee trust this aspect of the case will be carefully considered by the Government, and that they would redress this wrong while it may still be time to avert a greater disaster.

GOVERNMENT'S INDEFENSIBLE POSITION.

I have deliberatively placed the preceding submission on a plane higher than that common in such representations, a plane of high moral values, a plane of the basic principles of social construction and working. But that is not because my Committee is unaware of the indefensibility of Government's toleration of such horrors, if not of their deliberate enforcement of the same at Visapur, on grounds even of their code of Jail regulations or criminal procedure. Every report of the Jail Committees into the conditions of Jail life in India, and their reform, even in the present century, has sought to make jail treatment more and more human, and less and less a tacit expression of the revengefulness of the powers-that-be for their own incompetence driving certain elements to such unsocial acts as lead to their imprisonment. The latest decisions of Government on the policy governing this matter has led to the classification of prisoners, and the treatment given to each such class. My Committee see no reason why Government should make any discrimination between prisoners, all of whom have been condemned for the same generic offence. And, further still, my Committee are utterly aghast at finding, not only that Government have disregarded their own basis of classification at Visapur, but that they have instituted for prisoners, who would normally be in class A, a treatment which ought not to be tolerated even for beasts.

I trust your Government will give due consideration to this and correct their views immediately.

Hyderabad Student Picketers Assaulted With Lathis.

PUPILS DETERMINED TO HOIST NATIONAL FLAG.

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

At Hyderabad a few students have a band that plays at national functions. These students were rusticated by the head master whereupon the students picketed the school until the Headmaster took back the students unconditionally. The Headmasters of Model High School at Karachi and Nava Vidyalaya, Hyderabad, interfered with the National Flag which was hoisted by the students in these schools. Picketing was started at both the schools and the students rehoisted the flags and guarded them. The head masters passed trampling upon the boys, but the other teachers declined to do so. The Model High School ultimately yielded and the National Flag was unfurled there.

The manager of the Nava Vidyalya, the Managing Committee of which has the Collector as Chairman, called police force and at a late hour of the night, several students were assaulted with lathis. 18 students received injuries. The local Municipality adopted a resolution condemning the Manager. The school remains closed ever since, due to strong picketing. The Dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha Committee Dr. Vishindas and Sjt. Lalchand, the Captain of volunteers were arrested in this connection. —Free Press.

40 Arrests In Delhi On Tuesday Evening.

DELHI, Aug. 20.

Professor Shafiq-ul-Rahaman and Mr. Mohamed Shafi who were arrested yesterday evening were charged under Section 124 Indian Penal Code.

Atmadevi a lady volunteer has been arrested in Boana twenty miles from Delhi under the Instigation Ordinance.

Altogether forty volunteers were arrested under the Intimidation Ordinance last evening, 21 of whom were arrested at the Railway Godown while trying to prevent two cases of foreign cloth entering the city while others at Kucha, Mr. Rahaman while preventing the carriage of some pieces of foreign cloth.

Liquor shops continue to be closed.

Two members of the Students' Union were arrested in connection with an armed dacoity on the house of L. N. Gadodia last month.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Another candidate Haji Rashid Ahmed, for the Assembly seat, has withdrawn. The contest will now be between Rai Sahib Nanak Chand and two candidates backed by the Congress. Pressure is being brought to bear on Nanak Chand to withdraw his candidature. Mr. Nanak Chand is however actively canvassing Muslim votes. The Congress in the meanwhile is considering which of the two candidates to keep in the forefront and it is very likely that Chandimal, the porter, may find more favour in Congress circles. Elections take place on Monday.—A. P.

"VIVA IL DUCE: VIVA CAESAR."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please give this letter the same prominence in your paper as you have given to the article by "Osiris" Viva Il Duce: Viva Caesar in your issue of the 19th instant? It is not my purpose to reply to Osiris. I never take notice of anonymous communications. Who is Osiris? Why has he not the courage to sign his name as I sign mine? No indeed; Osiris shall be left by me in the darkness in which he loves to envelop himself. I address not him, but the readers of your paper, who may be led astray by the wonderful outburst of an anonymous writer. To your readers I say: if you really want to know the truth about Italy and Mussolini, read the official documents from 1914 to the present day. If they want to take a short cut, I shall be pleased to make an appointment and enlighten them, with proofs not with words. At the same time I cannot hide my curiosity about the personality of Osiris. Is he the same fellow whom I snubbed mercilessly as "Celt" in the columns of the "Times of India" years ago? Is he the same fellow who carried on a campaign of vilification of Italy in the Calcutta Press under his own name, which was made notorious in Bombay by false balance sheets of a limited company? Or is he, by all that is wonderful, some renegade Italian who longs still for the restoration of a corrupt Government, backed by a corrupt Freemassonry, under which he could play havoc with the finances of Italy? There are several such loathsome beasts beyond the frontiers of Italy, but I am under the impression that they prefer some European lands where they can carry on, with the connivance of Governments, their campaigns of slanders and, if you please, murders. Let me assure your readers that of all I say I possess ample proofs, which I can place at their disposal if they like.

One word more. To give the hospitality of your columns to vile, lying, and pestilent attacks against a great European nation, is to do a disservice to India.—

G. SCRINZI.

MASS ATTACK ON TEN FRONTS.

Thousands Join Jungle Satyagraha.

(From A Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Aug. 20.

Thousands of farmers are taking part here in jungle Satyagraha at various centres in Alibag taluka. Mass attack continues at ten centres. 15 arrests have been made to-day at Sagaum Forest Satyagrah. At Bherasesahan, Dhavar and Vadhav nearly 1,000 farmers broke the forest law.

FOREST POLICY CRITICISED

Mr. Lalji Pendse's Statement.

Mr. Lalji Pendse who was taken to Sangamner on Thursday last for trial under section 117 I.P.C. for inciting people to break the Forest Act was tried at Akola and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was tried separately from 18 others who were charged with the same offence. He has now been removed to Yerrowda jail. Mr. Pendse like others did not offer any defence, readily admitted to have committed the offence ascribed to him, but filed a brief statement in which he criticised the whole Forest policy of Government and suggested what he considered to be the directions of improvement thereof.

He said that the grievances in respect of Forest administration were of a very long standing and went on to suggest that all major forests should be taken over by the Government of India with a view to their indianisation and all minor forests should be in the hands of rural local bodies —village Caumunes as he calls them. He referred to the views of late Mr. Gokhale and pointed out that in his days Government were obliged to spend Rs. 140 lakhs to recover a revenue of Rs. 170 lakhs from minor forests and as the opsition had not materially changed since then he emphasised that even the Taxation Inquiry Committee laid down that no source of revenue should involve Government in more than 25 per cent. expenditure for its collection.

Concluding his statement Mr. Pendse summed up his position as follows::—

To sum up the present fight is an All-India one. The Government must give up the paltry income of Rs. 50 lakhs in the whole of India by giving up the minor forests. Having assessed lands, Government must abolish all other taxes which touch the ryot. Having paid the land-tax, the peasant must have free access to grazing fields, fuel and such other accessories as are needed for the pursuit of his vocation. This economic motive is primarily responsible for inspiring the peasant to resort to Satyagraha when all other methods failed. It is for this Court and Government to find out if these deep-rooted grievances could be eradicated by sending me to suffer a term of imprisonment provided by the sections applied to me.

MR. LALJI PENDSE'S CAREER.

Mr. Lalji Pendse is well-known in Bombay as a left-wing leader of the local textile workers having held important positions in the Girni Kamgar Union including that of Vice-President. He was later expelled from the Union on the ground that he disclosed tendencies towards a compromise between the workers and the employers. Mr. Pendse is one of those young men who suffered imprisonment in the Mulshi Satyagraha movement of 1921. Of late he had started publishing a Marathi Socialist weekly called: "Naubat" which had to be stopped when a security of Rs. 2,000 was demanded from him under the new Press Ordinance in April last. It was in this paper that Mr. Pendse carried on an intensive propaganda in favour of civil disobedience of Forest laws. For a number of years a member of the staff of the Gujarati daily "Hindustan and Prajamitra" though his own mother-tongue is Marathi Prior to that he had also worked as Sub-Editor on the staff of "Lokamanya", Bombay's defunct Marathi daily.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY PICKETING.

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ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The picketing of the Allahabad University continues. Efforts are being made by Mrs. Uma Nehru, U. P. "Dictator" to enrol women volunteers to picket the University.

Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor has issued an eloquent exhortation to students pointing out their duty and warning them not to be misled by attractive phrases nor to yield to the appeal for sacrifice and hoping for the students' cordial support in resisting the forces that seek to war against education.—A. P.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

RANPUR, Aug. 19.

(Through Satyagraha Committee).

HUNGER STRIKE.

Nine under trial prisoners including Darbar Saheb Shivsinhji of Cher have gone on hunger strike as a protest against uneatable food adulterated with dust; to-day is the 3rd day of the strike. The hunger strike has created a great stir among the population of the Taluka.

AGAINST ILLICIT LIQUOR SALE.

The local liquor shop is conducted beyond regulation hours and undesirables gather there at night time for drinking carouse. A petition signed by the persons residing in the locality has been submitted to the Municipal Excise Committee, who have forwarded the same to the proper authorities for action.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

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(Continuod from previous page.)

of trained teachers, and .6) defective method of examination. On account of these causes, there has been a colossal wastage of national energy the amount of which can well be imagined from the fact that nearly 60 per cent of the candidates at the Matriculation Examination every year fail to pass the test, and more than 55 per cent. of those who succeed do not go up for higher education but are left to roam about for a pittance, partly because they have not the means for higher education, but mostly because they cannot pursue studies to which they are naturally inclined. This would never have been the case if the scheme of secondary education had been so fashioned as to suit the genius of every class of student. Now, we shall deal with the causes in brief, and suggest remedies.

SCHOOLS.

There are nearly 340 secondary schools which send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination. At the most only ten per cent. of these can be said to come up to the standard required of a good high school. Majority of them are not equipped with laboratories worth the name nor have they playgrounds attached to them. One common feature of every school which is not a Government school is that it is primarily a commercial concern, and only secondarily an educational one. In this respect, the schools in the city of Bombay are most conspicuous. Some of these are the joint concern of two or more persons! What more need be said?

THE REMEDY.

The remedy is simple. No school which does not satisfy the minimum requirements regarding accommodation, laboratory, playground, library and staff shall be permitted to send up students to the Matriculation Examination.

CURRICULUM.

As it is, the subjects of studies prescribed for the Matriculation Examination are, (a) English, (b) a Vernacular or a Classical Language, (3) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra), (4) History and Geography, and (5) Elementary Science (Physics and Chemistry or Botany and Zoology or Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic Science for girls). No one who has not got separately 40 per cent. marks in English and 35 per cent. in other subjects will be declared to have passed in the examination. However clever or brilliant one may be in one or more subjects, he cannot get a pass if he fails to get the required percentage of marks in all the subjects. A student may be a genius in Mathematics or Science or in both but may have no head for languages. To him, under the existing order of things, collegiate education, that is to say higher education according to the bent of his mind, will ever remain a dream, and he will have to end his life as an 'Inglorious Milton'. This disability is mainly responsible for the enormous wastage already referred to. To what extent this object has been achieved can be ascertained by testing the quality of education gained by a matriculate. As a matter of experience, it can be said with no injustice that even the boy who stands first among the passes knows little more than dry facts which he has learned by rote from books. Scientific inquisitiveness or a desire to apply the facts he knows to his everyday life is absolutely absent in him. Simple, but very useful, facts such as, that two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side, that heat expands bodies and cold contracts them, etc. are of no more value to him than a pair of worn-out shoes is. Knowing how the eclipses are caused he still believes in the theory of his ancients. Such is the quality of education which a Matriculate possesses. Without any fear of contradiction, it can be said and said with truth, that the existing scheme of Secondary Education is a huge failure, defective in conception and execution.

REMEDY.

The remedy lies in so revising the existing curriculum of studies as to fit in with the genius of every sort of student and with practical necessities of everyday life and in enabling a student who has natural taste in a particular subject to go up for higher studies in that subject. This can be done by adding to the matriculation course of studies such subjects as have practical relation to everyday life, such as Elements of Engineering, Elements of Industry, etc., by increasing the period of matriculation course from three to four years, and by allowing the student who has passed with credit or distinction in a subject at the end of the fourth year to go up for higher studies in that subject. Under this scheme, the course for the Matriculation Examination shall be as follows:—

1st Year.—English, Vernacular or a Classical Language, Arithmetic Geography, Physics.

2nd Year.—English, Vernacular or a Classical Language, Arithmetic and Geometry, Geography and History, Physics and Chemistry.

3rd Year.—English, Vernacular or a Classical Language, Geometry and Algebra, History, Physics and Chemistry.

4th Year.—

Group A—English, Vernacular or a Classical Language, History and Geography.

Group B—English, Physics and Chemistry, Elements of Engineering.

Group C—English, Physics and Chemistry, Elements of Agriculture.

Group D—English, Physics and Chemistry, Elements of Industry.

In this scheme, the intention is that those who take Group A for their study in the fourth year may go for higher studies on the Arts side and those who take Group B, or Group C, or Group D, may go either for higher studies on the Science side, or join the College of Engineering, or the College of Agriculture, or any Technical Institute, respectively. One outstanding merit of the whole scheme is that it reduces the wastage to a minimum and gives an industrial and agricultural bias to Secondary Education.

(To Be Continued.)

"TEMPERAMENTAL" EVANGELIST DAUGHTER

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Damages Her Mother's Nose.

LONDON, Aug. 20

Los Angeles.—Aimee McPherson's mother Mrs. Minnie Kennedy is in hospital here with a broken nose and says that her temperamental daughter did it. "Aimee accused me of talking about her and her Secretary Miss Mae Wadren. I replied that I was referring to her associates.... Then Aimee went wild. When I came to I was on the floor.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI & VITHALBHAI IN AHMEDABAD.

Given Rousing Welcome.

From Our Correspondent.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed to-day, when the Ahmedabad public had decided to honour Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel by holding a great demonstration. The way to the Congress House and the roads leading to it, through which the procession passed were gorgeously decorated. People along the route were full of joy.

The invitation of the G. P. C. C. was accepted by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, who had come here directly from Surat at 6 a.m. They were received by leading men at the station. They were to be taken in a procession, according to the programme. Later at about 8 a.m., one hour before the procession started, people were streaming in great numbers rom various parts of the city for having a 'Darshan' of the two distinguished leaders. Electric lights and mandaps were some of the decorations and charkhas with electric light attracted the people in large numbers. All windows, roofs and balconies were full of men, women and children. All in the city talked and spoke about the procession alone.

At 8-30 a.m. the procession took its start taking more than three hours to go the whole way. It was very long and 'Prabhat Pheries' of all parts of the city had come to take part in it in obedience to the Samiti's instructions. In the motor car was seated Panditji with the ex-Speaker on his right hand side, both bowing to the public which cheered them. The distinguished leaders were heavy with loads of garland round their necks which were presented to them and with which the car was almost full. The numbr of processionists swelled enormously. The motor car had to halt at various places as many Associations and Mandals had decided to garland the national heroes. Police retired to allow the procession to take care of itself and the volunteers managed to take out the procession in a perfectly disciplined manner.

PROOF OF INDIA'S FITNESS

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Malaviya And Vithalbhai At Surat.

SURAT, Aug. 20.

A rousing reception was accorded by Surat to Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. V. J. Patel on their arrival here on the 18th inst. The leaders were taken in procession to the meeting place.

In the course of his address, Pandit Malaviya said: that "Just as the Americans rule in America the Englishmen in England and the Chinese, the Japanese etc. in their respective countries so also Indians should rule in India. The Indians did not want a foreign rule in their own country. Indians did not desire that the Americans should rule in England, or the Englishmen in Germany. Similarly, Indians did not like that Englishmen should rule in India. It was but just and right that Indians should desire to rule their own country.

"The foreign Government however good in administration and honest in its intentions could be a substitute for self-government. Indians managed their own affairs for nearly five thousand years from Ramchandraji down to nearly a hundred and seventy-five years back. That was proof of the fitness of Indians, which no one can question. To establish this fundamental right of self-government Gandhiji had launched his Civil Disobedience movement."

"Only so late as December last" declared Paditji "I thought that Gandhiji was wrong. I thought that Gandhiji should not allow the opportunity of co-operation offered by the Viceroy, to slip by. But subsequent events have proved that it was I who was in the wrong and not Gandhiji. It is only God who guides us men in such delicate circumstances. God is with us in our movement because our cause is just, and if we would hold on for some months more as we have done during the last four months I am sure that we shall win our object within six months.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel then addressed the audience. "Boycott was the only argument to which the Englishman would listen". The boycott was divided into two parts viz., the boycott of any foreign goods in general and British goods in particular and Swadeshi, the counter part of boycott Mr. Patel advised people not to buy any foreign cloth for a period of one year. During this one year the people were asked to prepare their own cloth by way of spinning so that they may not have any shortage of clothing for the next year.

Concluding Mr. Patel said: "Reduce your necessities to the minimum if ever you are compelled to buy from the market insist always on having "swadeshi, failing which under pressing needs prefer articles made in countries other than England, but never, by even a mistake, think of having cloth or other articles of British manufacture."—Free Press.

Pandit Malaviya To Go To Madras.

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Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will tour in the Madras Presidency during the early part of September.

COOLIDGE SIDES WITH ANGELS.

—:o:—

"Order And Stability."

—:o:—

GRATUITOUS ADVICE TO INDIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

New York.—Harmful effects on American trade as result of Indian unrest are emphasised by President Coolidge in an article in "Herald Tribune".

This is the first time since he retired from White House that Mr. Coolidge is writing on Foreign affairs. Mr. Coolidge declares that British Empire guarantees Indians order and stability, "first requisites in working out their own destiny". He says that self-government cannot be conferred by one people upon another but must be the outcome of gradual growth through many stages and long and painful experience.

He tells Indians that they will acquire self-government when they are educated and equipped for it.—Reuter.

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Inaqui Minister At Teheran.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Teheran.—Raof Bey Chaderchi has been appointed Iraqi Minister at Teheran. He is expected to arrive shortly.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF AGRA SATYAGRAHA.

(From A Correspondent).

AGRA CITY, Aug. 20.

Mr. Kailash Chandra, B.A., Talisildar of Satyagrah Camp, Kiraoli was arrested on 16th inst. under a charge of wrongful confinement. The Satyagrah ended on 19th with brilliant success as flag and ambulance charpoy was returned by the authorities. A mass meeting of 6,000 men was held at Kiraoli to celebrate the grand success.

Boycott week began at Agra from Monday. Mrs. Kamla Nehru, Mrs. Pandit, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Faruqui are coming—"Flag Day" was celebrated on Monday and "Khadi Day" on Tuesday. The Natonal Flag was hoisted on the Municipality.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Urgent Short Covering Absorb Hedge Selling

READJUSTMENT OF OVERSOLD CONDITION.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

As anticipated, the New York cotton futures market ruled very steady on urgent short covering. The daily hedge selling depressed prices during the middle part of the day but steady flow of short covering wiped off the decline and prices established a net rise of 22 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 11.25c.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

At the opening the market prices were quoted 15 points higher on firm Liverpool advices. The opening improvement was carried further on increased covering during the first hour where prices stood 27 points above previous closing. This advance was lost in the subsequent trading on increased hedge selling and prices were quoted 10 to 3 points under Monday's closing level. As soon as the hedge selling was over prices assumed hardening tendency during the last hour and at the end of the session prices were left 22 points higher for near months and 14 points up for distant deliveries.

ONLY A NATURAL REACTION.

There is no strength behind this improvement other than a natural reaction due to readjustment of over sold conditions of market. The sharp and continued fall after the last Bureau Report built up an extensive short interest near the bottom of the market was a bullish factor. It is this factor which is responsible for the steadiness and although favourable weekly weather report may induce renewed selling pressure, we believe it unwise to follow the decline at the moment.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points to 10.70c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a decline of 10 points against an expected decline of 15 points. There was marked absence of selling and prices improved on covering and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 6.49 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire cotton future declined 2 points and Egyptians lost 18 to 17 points.

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PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.27 pl. .18
N. Y. October Lowest 10.92—.10
N. Y. December Highest mutilated.
N. Y. December Lowest 11.11 (1-07 p.m.)

Liverpool:—"New York cables: Reports of rain Texas and Oklahoma. Heavy hedge selling".

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, reacted later on Southern hedge selling but again advanced on buying on the reaction theory.

Liverpool:—"Market steadier at the decline. Demand principally from "Shorts". See nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction yet in consequence of selling against actual."

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for Middling Upland at New York on July 11 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cents.
1930	13.10
1929	18.20
1928	22.55
1927	17.65
1926	18.10
1925	24.10
1924	30.55
1923	27.70
1922	22.15
1921	12.70
1920	40.50
1919	35.85
1918	32.95
1917	26.95
1916	12.90
1915	8.90
1914	13.25
1913	12.30
1912	12.40
1911	14.25
1910	15.45
1909	12.80
1908	11.20
1907	13.20
1906	10.80
1905	11.00
1904	10.95
1903	12.50
1902	9.25
1901	8.56
1900	10.25
1329	6.19

ADVANCES TO MEET HEDGES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report issued to-day state that despite continued hedge selling, market was steady due to "short" covering and high temperatures in Texas and Oklahoma and expected bullish Weekly Weather Report to-day. High temperatures are causing heavy shedding, resulting in large receipts and the world-wide trade depression is unable to absorb cotton over 12 Cents. Everybody is looking to the prospective large supply and nobody remembers that the World's Mills hold very thin stocks of cotton and consuming centres of cotton-goods remain depleted of stocks. We advise taking profit on short sales with a view to putting them out again on advances as we believe that until the crop has moved advances will be met with hedge selling.

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LIVERPOOL EXTENDS TRADING HOURS.

As from Monday, September 1, and until further notice, the business hours of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be extended on Mondays to Fridays by one hour and the market will be open on those days from 10.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. The hours of trading on Saturdays will remain unaltered at 10-00 a.m. to 12 noon.

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NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, Aug. 19.

	19-8-1930. Cents.
Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb.	23.1/2
Yarns, Southerns, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb.	33-3/4
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb.	54-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

October	11.23	plus .21
December	11.36	plus .22
January	11.47	plus .16
Middling Spot	11.25	plus .25

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, Aug. 19.

October	10.95	plus .18
December	11.13	plus .18
January	11.25	plus .19
March	11.39	plus .14
May	11.15	plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

October	10.94	plus .14
January	11.21	plus .12
Middling Spot	10.70	plus .14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports 31,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	Opening.	Closing.
August		6.12 —.02
September		5.99 —.03
October	5.94	6.01 —.03
November		6.01 —.03
December		6.07 —.03
January	6.05	6.11 —.04
February		6.13 —.05
March	6.14	6.19 —.05
April		6.22 —.05
May	6.23	6.28 —.05
June		6.30 —.05
July		6.34 —.05
August		6.37 —.05
January 1932		6.50 —.05
Middling Spot		6.49 —.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 300 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 600 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.30	plus .05
Scinde, Fine	3.55	plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	3.75	plus .05
Bengal, Good	3.05	plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.30	plus .05
Bengal Fine	3.55	plus .05
Oomra, Good	3.25	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55	—.10
Oomra, Fine	3.85	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.00	—.20
Broach, Fine	4.25	—.20
Broach, Superfine	4.50	—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

November	9.75	—.16
December	9.85	—.17
January	9.90	—.17
March	10.07	—.17
May	10.28	—.17
July	10.44	—.16

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 19.

Silver.—Little bear covering. Market is quiet.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine per ox. £4-4-11.3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Aug. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-7/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2-19/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 19.

TT London on Berlin	20.39
TT London on Amsterdam	12.08-7/8
TT London on Brussels	34.85
TT London on Madrid	46.32
TT London on Milan	92.98
TT London on Berne	25.04
TT London on Paris	123.82
TT London on Prague	164.17

Bombay Cotton

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Bombay, Aug. 20.

The local market ruled quiet but steady to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range owing to small turnover of business in Contracts. Operators are not inclined to add any more purchases to their holdings as the trend of American Cotton prices continues weak. Prices of Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 208/8 and improved to Rs. 209 on scattered buying. At this level the market ruled quiet and prices fluctuated within a range of As. 8/. The All-India Cotton Acreage report issued by the Government was larger than the general expectation but failed to influence any selling pressure. The Liverpool opening cables were firm and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 183/8
Broach A/M. 209
Oomra D/J. 178/4
Bengal D/J. 154

—:o:—

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	To-day	Total
Broach J.A.	300	37,400

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

August	135.50 plus 2.90
November	122.10 plus 2.50
February	122.00 plus 2.70

ROOM RATE

August 20.

Bengal D-J 152
Broach J-A 180
Broach A-M 208
Umra D-J 176

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Broach	189	186	182	177
P. A.	199	196	192	187
K. V.	191	188	184	179
Dholera	190	187	186	178
Kalajin	192	189	185	180
Surat	279	276	272	267
Rajpipla	266	263	259	254
Navsari	284	281	277	272

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 20.

100 Toyomankwak K Nanwana 152
100 Toyomankwak Akola 165
100 Toyomankwak Bhavunimundi 168
100 Tooymankwak Javra 166
100 Toyomankwak Arvi 166
200 Tooymankwak Porbandur 181
300 G G Kesha and Co. Banusa 171
200 G G Kesha Ellichpur 171
200 G G Kesha and Co Gondar 166
100 G G Kesha and Co. Pandurna 170
100 G G Kesha and Co. Basin 171
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Safidan 148
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Vijanagar 151
100 Ralli Bros., Katolold 162

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Broach	185|190
Oomra	
Bengal	147|155
Mathia	160|168
Khandesh	165|170
Akola|Khamgaon	167|172
Nagpur|Wardha	170|180
Barsi|Kurudwadi	160|166
Jalna|Aurangabad	165|170
Nagar|Vambori	163|168
Purna|Parbani	167|172
Khandwa|Sanavad	168|172
Indore|Ujain	170|178
Miraj|Sangli	212|220
Coompta	210|225
Tirupur|Cambodia	255|290

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		294,785
Central India	284	408,028
Barsi and Nagar		261,751
Hyderabad-Gaorani		91,298
Berar		730,743
Central Provinces		406,227
Total Oomras	284	2,192,832
Dholera		198,646
N.-W. Provinces		139,623
Rajputana		57,880
Sind-Punjab		152,741
Broach	158	285,525
Coompta & Dharwar	101	156,181
Westerns-Northerns	187	88,950
Coconada		103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	729	44,523
Persian		704
American		13,747
Egyptian and African	901	143,273
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		853
Total	2,360	3,455,407

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

1st Sept. to 14th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,160	954,633
Japan & China	6,805	1,556,109
Coast Ports	100	24,443
Up-country by rail		1,29,927
Afloat in Harbour for Europe China and Japan		30,208
Total	9,065	2,695,325

—:o:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 19.

Fair Rio. Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot 7-5/16.

NEW MOVE OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The policy of the Government as regards liquor traffic was said to be officially, so far, of gradual prohibition. With that view it was, year after year, pointed out that opening and closing times of licensed shops were regulated and the quantity of country liquor to be given to the vendors was rationed.

The present attitude of the Government, whose highest officials sympathised in temperance work, affords some glimpse into their real policy. So far as Ahmedabad is concerned, officers have found out that it is useless to send the picketers to jail, as daily, a new batch of picketers took their place, and the prisoners though they be put in C Class, do cost something to the Government, in these hard times, when revenues are suffering. So they have now permitted the licensees, in writing to open their shops from morning 6 and close them at 10 o'clock at night, i.e., keep them open "for sixteen hours". It is therefore high time that a protest be made by Temperance Associations, and all public bodies, against this new move of the Excise Department.

Are Messrs. Chahewala, Sir B. Nanavati, Dr. Solomon and others including Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, who, I understand, are members of the Temperance Association aware of the harm this new move is doing to the cause of temperance?—Yours, etc.,

RAMPRASAD N. DESAI,
Pleader.

Ahmedabad, July 25.

AFTER THE LABOUR WEEK: WHAT NEXT?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Labour Week organised by the Congress will terminate after a few days and then again the War Council will be faced as to among whom the Congress propaganda is to be spread. The Congress slogans placarded in the Labour processions proclaimed the necessity of rallying the peasants round the Congress banner along with the labourers. The Labour Week will have done its work among the workers of Bombay, but the Indian peasant will be sadly left outside the influence the Congress creed. One of the slogans read: "The Congress needs the support of the Workers and the Peasants." Is it not then imperative that the Bombay War Council should take upon its shoulders to send out volunteers to villages and imbue the farm-labourers with Congress ideas?

Perhaps the B. P. C. C. may find it convenient to laugh out the proposition arguing that the villages do not come within their jurisdiction. But when the Bombay War Council could interest itself in Sholapur, Dharasana and Gharwal affairs, why cannot the War Lords make bold to give a helping hand to the teeming peasantry and enlighten them with Congress principles? After all Bombay alone cannot singly bear the brunt. And if freedom is to be won much propaganda ought to be done outside Bombay. In this I am of opinion narrow considerations regarding the limits and boundaries of the B. P. C. C. jurisdiction should be necessarily forgotten.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RASHID.
B. P. C. C., Parel Branch.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Variety Of Short Performances

The young Amateurs' Association staged a select programme of various performances at the Bhavatski Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay on the 17th and the 18th instant, for the benefit of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The total amount of purse handed over to the Dal was about Rs. 500 excluding the expenditure.

The second day's programme was presided over by Sjt. Rajarao, Secretary to the A. I. C. C. He awarded a silver medal to the poet Mr. Shankar Chavan who had composed songs on recent happenings in Bombay for the Prabhat Pheri of his own, from which the song of the happenings on the Tilak Anniversary Day was highly appreciated by the Secretary as well as the audience.

During the course of his speech Sjt. Rajarao said that though he did not know Marathi, he had followed the spirit underlying each and every performance, and he found that the whole programme ran through sincerity of purpose and national spirit of the best type.

Then the Secretary of the Association garlanded Sjt. Rajarao and thanked him for complying with his request in coming over that night and witnessing the performance.

Sjt. Parsvanath Altekar, a director of the young Amateurs' Association, took part in the performance in the role of a "Congress Volunteer." The amateurs are generally composed of young students—male as well as female—and their activities are guided by elders who are well-wishers of the Association. The various short performances were taken in the following order:—(1) Song by girls, (2) Statue Posing, (3) Vocal music, (4) Demonstration of the muscles by Sjt. Sundar Nayampalli, (5) Bhajt Puran, (6) Imitation of a rustic acrobat, (7) Song by Miss Shama Malgaonkar, (8) Female Congress Volunteer—A Dialogue, (9) Prabhat Pheriees, (10) Male Congress Volunteer—A Dialogue, (11) Imitation of a "Ustadi Gavaiya", also flute, (12) Imitation of a Puranik, (13) Desh Sevika—A Dialogue, (13) A Charkka Class.

A temporary stage was erected at the Blavatski Lodge with electric fitting. It is a good sign that even girls and young women of respectable families come out on the stage and face the audience without any hesitation or fear of criticism. The different aspects of the present national movement were conspicuous in the various short performances. The show came to a close at about half-past eleven when the audience dispersed admiring the self-sacrificing and national spirit of young amateurs, boys and girls.

RED FLAG UNION AND THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the Bombay public the honourable understanding arrived between the President of the Girni Kamgar Union and the Congress of late. It was feared that the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union with their extremist "Communist" ideas would withhold participation from the Congress programme, stamping the Congress as a bourgeoisie body. But the Congress workers in mill area have after all justified themselves by bringing round the President, Vice-President and many other G. K. U. Committee members to fight shoulder to shoulder. The workers have shown their sympathy with the activities of the Congress. Now that their officials have also joined none need expect any dissension between the workers and the Congress. Comrade Kandalkar, the President of the G. K. U., should be specially congratulated for the brave attempt he has made in the present struggle for national freedom. Though there was some breeze between him and the Left-wingers, the super-Communists, like Com. Deshpande, have found themselves almost deserted by the majority. After all the delicate question has now been solved. The credit therefore goes to Com. Kandalkar for adopting a reasonable attitude in the face of serious opposition. Some intelligent volunteers of the Labour Office also deserve a special mention for convincing the G. K. U. members that the Congress had no intention to exploit the workers and that the workers by participating in the present fight would automatically bring the object of their goal nearer by 'bounds.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MANKER.
Bhimrao Blocks,
Thakurdwar, Bombay.

HELP MILL WORKERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The lot of the unemployed mill-workers in Bombay is very miserable—they are too poor to defray the expenses for their journey—even if they intend going to their native place just at this time of the year. But within a fortnight, the steamers for the Konkan and Goa lines will continue their daily trips from Bombay to Ranjim via Ratnagiri, Malvan and Venguria. May I, therefore, suggest to the Commissioner of Police, to approach the Home Member of the Bombay Government, with a view to enable him to charter some steamers through the Bombay Steam Navigation Company or through the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company, at a concession rate, so that, the unemployed mill-workers, with their family may be permitted to travel on the strength of the "Free Passes". Whatever, the expenses incurred, may be borne in equal proportions by the Government, the Mill-owners' Association as well as by the Bombay Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

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Convalescence	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

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SALVATION ARMY SELF DENIAL FUND.

—:o:—

(BY BRIGADIER DANA DAS.)

Once more the Salvation Army has launched its great yearly appeal for funds to maintain its multitudinous operations. To Salvationists the appeal is known by the designation 'Self Denial', and to them it will probably mean greater self-denial than ever this year, for the Army is composed mainly of that class of people which first feels the effect of trade depression. Nevertheless, realising that their organisation's work is more than ever needed, they face this appeal with their usual cheerfulness and courage.

It is to be hoped that the general public will, as hitherto come to their aid in this effect which supplies grist for the Army's 'mills of human helpfulness'."

As a fact emerging from the principles on which the work of the Army is based, read the following story:—

Perera's past is obscure, but his general character may be surmised from the fact that he is now, in Kandy Jail, serving his fourth (a ten year's) sentence. A large part of his over seventy years has been spent in prison, yet about five years ago he knelt at the penitent-form in a Salvation Army Prison Meeting, and a spiritual miracle was wrought.

His subsequent advance along a new line of life gives cause for gratitude. By the light on his face as well as by the words he speaks, he witnesses to sins forgiven; while fellow-prisoners, convinced of his genuineness, listen with rapt attention, and style him 'Salvation Papa'; certainly a name to be preferred to 'Perera, Jail-bird.'

Accredited representatives of the Army will be taking a house to house collection throughout the city and they will gratefully receive your contributions, or if you prefer you may send to Lieut.-Commissioner Jaya Veera (Ewens), The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, 8.

IMMEDIATE DOMINION STATUS WANTED

—:o:—

Bengal Council Resolution.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Immediate grant of Dominion Status with transitional safeguards was demanded by a dozen elected Hindu members of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day in the course of discussion of the resolution of Mr. S. M. Bose recommending to Bengal Government to communicate to Government of Idia in the opinion of the House the Round Table Conference including Bengal representatives elected by the Council should be held on the basis of immediate establishment of full Dominion Status for India with responsible Government in the Provinces as well as in the Central Government, placing India on the same status as the self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth.

Of the three Mahomedan members participating in the debate one Khilafatist supported the resolution. Government members and Europeans did not take part in the debate which was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Hats In The Bar Library.

—:o:—

An eye-witness writes:—

"The Bar Library of the Bombay High Court presented on Monday last a very lively appearance. It looked more like a "Lovely Bori's" shop than the cultural room of the assemblage of legal luminaries.

The cause of this unexpected stir and bustle in the said room was the bold invasion of an enterprising Videshi hat-seller. We see nowadays a collection of foreign hats, exhibited on the pavements in the Fort and elsewhere, especially Hornby Road, and offered at temptingly low prices, due to the Boycott movement. But a sale of foreign hats in the sacred precincts of the High Court is unthinkable.

But it did happen in these days of miracles and several "limbs of the law" seized the "golden opportunity", and made purchases!

It is surmised by some that these lawyers were anxious to make purchases thinking that prices of foreign hats would soar up in the near future as their imports were not expected due to the stiffening of boycott.

But this sale provided not a little merriment and a fit subject for pleasant repartees among those lawyers who silently watched the purchases, bound as they were by the Congress pledge not to buy foreign cloth or goods at all!"

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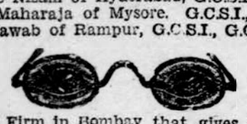

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His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir [illegible] J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Da[illegible]holkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
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9-16-B

What the People Say

APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

—:o:—

School Child Threatened With Blindness.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.".

Sir,—I am a teacher in the primary schools of Sir J. J. P. B. Institution. A boy aged 11 in this school has got a very weak sight, and it is the opinion of eminent doctors of Bombay, that there is no cure for the disease and no spectacles would suit him; they even say that within a short period he will be completely loosing his eyesight. So that by inserting this article in your paper you may bring this matter to the public that some one might give some cure or that some generous, wealthy gentleman might take this poor boy for treatment of his disease to Germany or America where there are greater chances of cure. Any person interested in this matter should see the undersigned during school hours at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute—Hornby Road, or should correspond with the undersigned for further details and information.—Yours, etc.,

HORMASJI M. KUTAR.

LETTERS DESTROYED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of my friends in the General Post Office described to me the wholesale destruction of letters bearing boycott stamps carried by and under the instructions of the Postmaster-General. Any letter bearing the boycott stamp is mercilessly destroyed and consigned to the wastepaper basket.

Who suffers by this indiscriminate waste? Of course, the public. The Government duly gets its due on payment for the stamps, but the public not only uselessly pays to Govemment for stamps but has also to suffer on account of the non-conveyance of letters, due to their destruction.

Why waste money over Government stamps for nothing? Why uselessly pay to Government?

The public can very well use the Boycott stamps in the body of the letters and encourage Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

V. R P.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of "A Muslim" which appeared in your issue of the 28th ultimo criticising the management of the Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. You will kindly publish in your esteemed paper the following reply to the same.

I have been a member of the Islam Gymkhana for the last twenty years or more, and have enjoyed the privilege of conducting its various departments. I was a member of its Billiard, Cricket and Quadrangular Matches Selection Committees. I was the Hon. Billiard Secretary and a member of its Managing Committee for a number of years. I have no hesitation in saying that the way this institution is managed is simply praiseworthy. The office-bearers and members are always courteous, social and enthusiastic. Above all they have always the good of the gymkhana at heart. With my long and close association with them I most emphatically say that they are ever ready and pleased to welcome amongst them wholeheartedly any gentleman without any distinction whatsoever.

"A Muslim" is admittedly a newcomer and with his very short and limited acquaintance with the members shows lack of taste when he calls them "lords etc." It is needless to repeat everything that he has said. All his allegations are totally baseless and devoid of all commonsense. I as a very old member deprecate his allegations and condemn them as a piece of unmitigated nonsense.—Yours, etc.,

"AN OLD MEMBER".

INJUSTICE TO MR. KABALI

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's Notes of the Day Column, I read with interest your remarks about Mr. Kabali, our premier aviator. If Mr. Bharucha deserves a Gold Medal for flying from England to Africa, why Mr. Kabali should not be awarded the same for flying from England, to Tripoli (Africa)? Besides, Mr. Kabali began flying when no aviator in India thought of it, and if for nothing else, an award should be given to him for being the first Indian to make flying possible and attractive for the other Indians to follow suit. Had it not been for his pioneer efforts in flying, I doubt whether Messrs. Chawla, Engineer and others would have dared attempt their flight. I think the Aero Club should wake up and give Mr. Kabali his due share of recognition.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. SANJANA.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—:o:—

The Afghan Consul at Bombay celebrated the 12th Anniversary of the Afghan Independence on Monday and gave a reception in the Hotel Majestic to some of the leading citizens of Bombay.

The Consul in his short speech said it was on that day that the Afghan Nation had achieved its independence and created friendly relations with the leading powers of the world. He stressed that the Afghan nation could not forget the meritorious services which King Nadir Shah has rendered to his country.

The Afghan Government has established good relations with the civilized Nations of the world on basis of equality and friendship. The Consul thanked all those who had accepted his invitation and joined him in celebrating that auspicious day.

Sir Jivanji Modi while thanking Consul on behalf of all for his invitation gave a gist of the ancient history of Afghanistan.

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali, in a very short speech dealt with the friendly relation that existed between Afghanistan and Persia and wished long life to King Nadir Shah and prosperity to afghan Nation.

Among the prominent persons present were the foreign Consul-Generals and Consuls in Bombay, Mr. Jinnah; Mr. Mohamed Jaffer Shustry; Mr. Chotani; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. Husain B. Tyabji, etc.

WARNING TO BANDRA EAST INDIANS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—On 14th September 1930 the feast of Nativity of our Lady at Bandra, Mount Mary Hill Church will commence and last for 8 days. The East Indians of Bandra like enjoying this feast for practically almost 8 days the enjoyment goes on to a great extent so much so that some of them are very much out of pocket at the end. You will particularly notice, during these 8 days of joy friends and relatives pouring into their houses and there is plenty of whisky, brandy, rum, beer, Champagne and country liquor—Our East Indians do not realise the consequence and to what extent they run into ruin but they fully open their eyes just after the great feast is over. My object in writing to suggest them to boycott country and foreign liquor. Will our East Indians of Bandra make a firm point not to allow a single drop of liquor in their houses or anywhere else and not to encourage the same, and if they do so, they will be rendering tremendous help for the great cause of the country in the first place, and in the second place this boycott is highly beneficial to our community.

So I take this opportunity to warning my East Indian sisters and brothers to avoid the temptation of liquid refreshments. I know many of them are in sympathy with this movement.—Yours, etc.,

EAST INDIAN.'

GANAPATI UTSAV.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The main object of the late Lokamanya Tilak, the pioneer promoter of the Ganapati Utsav was to mobilise the stranded forces of the people, to weld them into a united band actuated with one common national ideal and to organise them for national service and ultimately for national freedom. His was never the idea that this occasion of Ganeshotsav, should be used for merry-making. I am indeed pained to hear that some sections among the Hindus in Maharashtra are thinking of celebrating the festival with the usual eclat and pomp, quite blind to what is happening all the country over. When mother India is passing through so serious a travail, what son of hers shall love to think of dancing and singing and playing during the days of the Ganapati festival? What I can humbly suggest in this connection is that only the following items should be included in programme of public Ganeshotsav, if there be any. (1) National Ballads. (2) Lectures on national subjects. (3) Physical feats.

The idol should be installed with religious ceremony void of pomp and worshipped to invoke its aid in removing the obstacles in the way of national liberty. Will the Hindus listen to this appeal?—Yours, etc.,

M. V. PRADHAN.

Aug. 17.

Tuticorin.—Mr. K. P. Sarma, Secretary of the Tinnevelly District Congress Committee, was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Sir R. N. Mookherji has been elected President of the Bengal Flying Club at the General meeting of the Club held at Dum Dum.—Free Press.

INDIANISATION OF TECHINICAL SERVICES

—:o:—

The Snail's Pace.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A large number of Indian youths return from the West after receiving the best of education costing the country enormous sums. They imbibe the pick of ideas that the scientific West can impart, they build up glorious dreams of the vast field of action and the tremendous opportunities they would have to serve their Motherland, only to return and see their dreams squashed on the barren rock of officialdom and foreign domination. For a long time it was a plea with the powers-that-be that there were not enough trained Indians to take up responsible jobs, but that plea holds no water to-day. In every sphere of life there are well-qualified Indians who could execute the jobs held by foreigners equally well, if not better. And yet the best jobs go to foregners of dubious qualifications. I was surprised to read in Prof. K. T. Shah's Indian Economics that 95 per cent. (if my memory serves me right) of jobs of over Rs. 900 a month go to foreigners and the rest four per cent. are divided between [illegible] and Anglo-Indians. [illegible] tween Rs. [illegible] for jobs between Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 900 a month although in this case the Anglo-Indian element gets the bigger share. Indians are turned down or superseded on one score or another. Take the case of the Indian Stores Department. I understand there are quite a lot of capable engineers who have put in more than five years in the department and yet have not risen to the Inspectorships.

Take the case of the State Railways. British lads of 21 are brought out here, trained under Indians and supersede their teachers in due course. I enclose a cutting from the advertisement columns of "Engineering" of 30-5-30 for twelve engineering posts of junior hands every candidate for which is required to be a European British subject of non-Asiatic domicile! Out of the thousands of Indians who are trained in Great Britain in the foremost of universities and who go unemployed for lack of suitable jobs is it not possible to fill these posts? Then again take the case of the recent appointments of Assistant Transportation Superintendents. Junior Grade in G. I. P. Railway (which is a State Railway), it is alleged that well trained Indians who had served with the contractors and the consulting engineers were interviewed, but only one Indian (he, too, was already a G. I. P. Railway employee) was chosen and that the list of Englishmen appointed includes one who was not even recommended by the Public Services Commission. Even the junior grades of Services are welcome to these foreigners as in addition to their pay they get a fat Overseas allowance which is a great injustice to Indians in my opinion. Granted that skilled Europeans are required for certain highly technical jobs which can only be handled by experienced men, why not create special posts to meet with these few instances instead of giving a flat domicile allowance to every foreigner that comes here? Or is it contended that every junior of 21 that comes to this country is an indispensable person! We have not only to provide this allowance but also passage money for these individuals and their families backwards and forwards.

The talk of Indianisation of Services has gone on for long, but what are tangible results available? If the history of all the public institutions is keenly searched a state of affairs insulting to Indian national self-respect will be disclosed. Opportunities are withheld from Indians to prove their merit and then a cry is raised that efficient Indians are not available. The mentality of the authorities is very strange. The writer remembers one head of an Advisory Board for students in England telling him that third class Englishmen will be preferred to a first class Indian. An Indian in India is verily like a Jew in the middle ages. He is still "different", he must be segregated in his "ghetto" of an inferior service.—Yours, etc.,

TADEWA.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C.L. Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

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- DID NOT CARRY A WEST END WATCH
You may miss even more important affairs than meals. The punctual man is popular and successful—he is not a time-waster. Punctuality is assured if you wear a WEST END watch.
This "EXTRA" Keyless Lever, for instance, is a perfectly reliable and sturdy wrist watch and is priced in Nickel Silver at Rs. 40.
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THE MAN and HIS MISSION

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with Salt Satyagraha.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]		
3rd	Macedonia	11,120
10th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,847
11th	Mooltan x	15,590
17th	Ranchi	10,946
17th	Mantua*	
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,588
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
9th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,660
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Nalders x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	15,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia x§	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,252
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
§ with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	83

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
30th Nov.	DUMANA	9,437
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	5,453
28th Mar.	DUMANA	9,437
16th Apl.	DOMALA	5,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	D
Single	£64	£56	£56
Return	£112	£108	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Nalders	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Moolta	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
2nd	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
27th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	11th Aug.	20th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sep.
Hono'u'u Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136—487, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No 22297.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
*Rangoon Maru ..	6059	21 Aug.	30 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept.
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 23735
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

STOCKS & SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The following business was done to-day on cash terms:—

Kasturchand	11|12
Nagpur Pref.	457|8
Mundra Bhon	69|8
Imperial Bank	1245
Imperial Bank new	317|4
Union Bank	3|2|6
Central Bank	15|6
Andhra Ordi	628|12
Tata Power Ordi	472|8
Punjab Cement Ordi.	9|4
New India Ince.	13|3
Scindia	8|1
Tata Steel Second Pref.	59|8
Tata Construction X.D.	30
Tata Oil	14|10
B. B. Petrol	3|2|6
Bombay Burma new	236|4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 19-8-30	274000	207000
Receipts Yesterday 19-8-30	31000	23000
Exports to date 19-8-30	109000	124000
Stock at Ports 15-8-30	1636000	545000
Stock Interior Towns 15-8-30	542000	184000
Stock Liverpool 15-8-30	799000	862000
Visible Supply 15-8-30	3059000	1589000
Quantity in Sight 15-8-30	210000	241000
Quantity out of Sight 15-8-30	343000	406000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Oct. close at s. 7/2 1/4d. up 5/8d.
Dec. close at s. 7/2 3/4d. up 3/4d
Mar. close at s. 7/3 5/8d. up 1-1/8.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 87-1/2 up 3/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 91-7/8 down 1/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 86-1/2 down 1/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Oct. 17.53 up 2.
Nov. 17.25 down 5.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20.
Ahmedi, Chaunmont, Alleppey.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.
Braunfels, Voiyt, Karachi
Borneo Maru, Asow, Kobe.
Unicoi, Milde, New York.
Maur, Svensen, Bangkok
Nurmahal, Peel, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Aug. 20
Steamer Gogra for Rangoon.
Steamer Sundland for Hamburg.

S S Ahmedi:—The S Hassam Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy, with a general cargo.

S S Braunfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Braunfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Unicoi:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Unicoi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurmahal, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1930.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
3 Braunfels, Karachi 20-8 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Aquileia, 4,086, Genoa, 25|8, L T and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.
2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Busrah, 22-8, M M and Co.
5 Alavi Jeddah, 27-8, T Morrison, and Co.
7 Ahmedi, 1,331, Calicut NF, S Hassum and Co.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan, 28-8, M M and Co.
10|11 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 21-8, O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 Jamnagar, 279 Jamnagar, 22-8, L Narain and Co.
A Gogra, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.
C|R Gandara, Rangoon, 19-8, M M & Co.
B Nurmahal, 3,380, Calcutta, 20-8, T Morrison and Co.
L|M Dalgoma, 3,571 22-8, M M and Co.
P Unicoi, Marmagoa, 20-8, L Edwards Ltd.
Q Maur, Bangkok, 21-8, F F Campbell and Co.
G Qostcapelle, 348, M'Coast 23-8, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 E. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 C. T. M.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 29-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Crasovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 24-8 H O Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Tresthank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE
PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCK.
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.

S S Mirzapore of 17-8, general landing date 19-8.
S S Oosteappelle of 18-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Irrawadi 18-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Junaki, 19-8, general landing date 19-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steamer Kamo Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Katori Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Kashima Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Uwa Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Fushimi Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Hakozaki Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Penang Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Terukuni Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Hakusan Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Malacca Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Haruma Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Asama Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Taiyo Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Chinchibu Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Rangoon and Japan ports.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 18-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penang Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 25-8-30, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Benares, 20-8-30, K N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varela, 22-8-30, M M and Co.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru, 20-8-30, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
Rangoon Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dalgoma, 21-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, NF, S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 20-8-30, F F Campbell.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Macedonia, 5,667, Morttor, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4,850 Voigt L Edward.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 4,086, Zoppa, M Italiana
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,861, Use, O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Hant, N F Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1,932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Barjora, 1,903, Toreson, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh 5,238 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Seatson, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 20.

S S Macedonia for London:—71 bales cotton rags, B Mahsukhram and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets and 2 bales animal skin, Grindlay and Co; 4 bales animal skin, L Hassum; 5 bales animal skin, C G Merchant, 1 pkg. woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd; 7 cases bristles, J A Beghies and Co; 7 bales animal skin, A Dadabhai and Co; 6 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 21 bales animal skin, A H L Tharia.

For Marseilles:—115 cwts mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co.

For Rio De Janeiro:—100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mohasukhram and Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—63 cwts dry ginger, C Pitambar.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Straush and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, C V Jagjivan and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Voikart Bros.

For Port Said:—90 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S City of Batavia for New York:—52 bales woollen rugs, American Express Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Tulshan and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—75 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg Co; 215 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 2,650 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, L Kalliand and Co; 197 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 1,800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, V Curremsy.

For Osaka:—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 20.

S S City of Benares, Agents K Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—49 cases tiles, 25 cases biscuits, 2,295 cases soap, 50 cases beer, 65 cases whisky, 24 cases tallow, 304 cases Eware, 37 motor chaise covers, 170 cases ginning sundries, 25 cases shovels, 209 cases accumulators 92 cases cotton yarn, 158 cases piecegoods, 29 cases cotton, 3 cases paraffin liquid, 122 cases lobse cisterns, 10 drums Naphol oil, 10 drums Dyeb, 42 bdles galvd sheets, 92 bdles steel 39 bdles steel bars, 80 bdles Lub oil, 112 bdles plates, 80 bdles boiler logging.

From Glasgow:—31 cases cotton thread, 36 cases Eware, 35 cases machinery, 30 cases starch, 1,210 cases fire bricks, 1,105 cases whisky, 465 cases beer, 25 cases wine, 220 cases Ale, 60 b'dles steel ties, 55 bdles steel plates, 125 bdles angles, 98 bdles joists, 601 bdles pipes, 419 bdles tubes.

From Port Said:—25 cases castor oil.

S S Aquileia, Agents M Itiliana, from Genoa:—50 bdles quick silver, 62 cases wine, 35 cases machinery, 178 cases silk yarn, 35 cases cheese, 100 cases soap, 30 cases woollen rugs, 100 cases camphor, 59 cases starch, 280 cases Vermouth, 10 cases c and w tissues, 1,300 pces marble tiles, 33 pces tiles, 164 cases M C covers, 117 cases Celotax.

For Naples:—40 bags Pumice Powder 55 bales silk yarn, 500 casks, Chemicals, 10,522 bags potatoes.

From Port Said:—46 cases orange juice, 16 cases glass ware.

From Aden:—15 cases cow hides.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Sep. Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 214
Banks Buying D D 224
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 949
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 91 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 111.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.87 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 9/16 20th instant
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 19th instant.
London/Paris 123.80 19th instant.
London/Belgium 34.945 19th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.04 19th instant.
London/Italy 93.00 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 18th instant £4-4-11 3/8 19th instant
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 18th instant 16 13/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 16 13/16 18th instant 16 13/16 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 18th instant 36 1/4 19th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 per cent 18th instant 2 7/32 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 mos 2 19/32 per cent 18th instant 2 19/32 per cent 19th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE ESTIMATE

Season 1930-31

REDUCTION OF 6 P. C.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Government estimate on the Cotton Acreage, for the season 1930-31, issued to-day states that the area planted under cotton this season is 14,875,000 acres, against 15,885,000 acres last year. This shows a reduction of 6 p.c.

The general belief was for a reduction of about 10 to 12 per cent. So the report is rather considered bearish; but there was no effect on the market, as operators are not inclined to put enough confidence in Government estimates.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Memphis, Aug 19, 8 p.m.

Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Fort Smith Dist. (West Texas). Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-6.
London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-12-9.
Turner and Newall £2-15-0.
Associated Electrical Industries £1-2-9.
Attock Oil £1-3-9.
Associated Portland Cement £1-3-0.
Underground Electric Railways £1-3-9.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-7-9.
Snia Viscosa £0-10-0.
Beira Railways £1-0-9.
County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-4-9.
Marconi International Marine £1-17-6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-7-6.
General Elec. Ord. £2-8-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-8-1 1|2.
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £39-10-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 18.
Malayalam Plantations £0-14-0.
British Burma Petroleum £0-4-3.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £2-1-3.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-13-3.
Penang Consolidated Ord. £0-6-9.
Wm. Cory and Son £2-16-0.
Market weak.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 109,272 tons.
Increase on week 568 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C £16-1/2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100-1/2.
National Bank of India £40.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £91-1/2.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £79-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £45-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63-1/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £85-3/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £104.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £95-7/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Central India	284 bales.
Broach	158 "
Compta-Dharwar	101 "
Westerns-Northerns	187 "
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	729 "
Egyptians	239 "
East Africans	662 "
Cotton	2,360 "
Wheat	2,003 cwts.
Linseed	1,498 "
Groundnuts	7,096 "
Castorseeds	1,531 "
Rice	771 "
Cottonseeds	5,032 "
Mowraseeds	981 "
Gram	1,579 "
Joowar	523 "
Barley	143 "
Bajree	45 "
Coal	212 tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8/5-1/4.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. Sellers 8/3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8/5-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8/5-1/2.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEER

—:o:—

Evidence Of Police Officers And Dr. Nunan

WHOM ARE THE ROADS MEANT FOR ?

The Coroner resumed further hearing on Wednesday morning touching the death of Hargovind Lalji, a member of the Dhobi Talao Prabhat Pheri who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on the 4th instant as a result of the injuries inflicted on him during the police lathi charge on the Tilak Procession Day (August 2) near the Municipal office.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the father of the deceased while Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor appeared for the police.

Superintendent Homes of A Division, examined by Mr. Desai, said on the morning in question he did not see Sir Earnest Hotson. He saw Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Healy met witness on the road. Mr. Healy went up to the spot where people were squatted and spoke to the leaders to disperse the crowd. The squatters were non-violent and peaceful. Mr. Healy told leaders in witness' presence that the assembly was unlawful and that he would have to arrest the leaders if the assembly did not disperse. The leaders had private conversation among themselves for about a quarter of an hour. The leaders refused to disperse and they were arrested. Witness arrested 47 persons who had squatted on the road. Some of them offered resistance.

"WARNED TO DISPERSE".

To the Court witness said the assembly was warned to disperse. The warning was given as far as fifteen to twenty minutes. They were warned that if they did not disperse the police would use force.

Replying to Mr. Desai witness said he did not see Eddie-Polo stick with any sergeant. By force he meant lathi charge'. The police sergeants carry regulation sticks or lathis, and not Eddie-Polo sticks. The lathis are about three feet in length.

Question: Was any order given to use force. A: Not except the lathi charge.

Q: Do you know Prabhat Pheri? A: Yes.

Q: Could you see the Prabhat Pheri from the place you were standing? A: No.

Q: Did you take part in the lathi charge? A: No.

Mr. Desai: Very merciful on your part.

Continuing witness said there were many ambulance corps that morning at Cruickshank Road. Dr. W. Nupan was also there. There were many doctors besides Dr. Nunan. Thre were also volunteers connected with the ambulance corps. Sergeants Riley and Dent were on duty at that time, but not Sergeant Flood. After the police lathi charge he saw many people being carried away in the ambulance cars.

NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

Q: Are there not specific instructions from the Commissioner of Police as to how to make the lathi charge? A: There is no specific instruction but it is understood that they are to hit low. That is on the lower part of the body.

To the Court witness said there were some police officers near the police court but they were not posted there but were merely sent to clear the crowd. The charge was made from the flank and from the side of the Esplanade Police Court. The police did not charge the crowd without warning When the charge was made some people ran away while others sat crouching their heads. After the charge those who were found squatting were picked up and were thrown off by smacking on their buttocks.

Q.: How long did this lathi charge last?

A.: Between five to ten minutes.

Coroner: Supposing a man from up-country wanted to pass along the road could he have done so?

A.: Not without inconvenience to himself.

WHOM ARE ROADS MEANT FOR.

Mr. Desai: The road is not meant for pedestrians. It is meant for vehicular traffic. Footpath is meant for pedestrians.

Coroner: My reading of the law differs from you. Every inch of His Majesty's road is for the public.

Mr. Desai: I will cite numerous cases to show that citizens using roads have been fined.

Coroner: By Honorary Magistrates?

Mr. Desai: No, by stipendiary Magistrates?

Sergeants James Riley and Henry John Dent were then examined by Mr. Desai, but they state that they were near the Cama Hospital when the lathi charge was made. They did not carry Eddie Polo sticks and did not take part in the lathi charge. Mr. Desai did not examine Sergeant Flood as Mr. Homes said he was not on duty that morning.

While Sergeant Riley was being examined by Mr. Desai, Mr. Desai asked witness if he knew what Prabhat Phery was. Witness replied in the negative.

Coroner: "You do not know what Prabhat Phery means! It is that awful procession at 4 a.m. in the morning shouting, abusing and disturbing people in ther morning sleep. It is an awful nuisance. Some say it is a devotional procession but as far as I could say it is nothing but vulgarities."

Mr. Desai at this stage presented an application to the Coroner on behalf of his client the father of the deceased, that in the interest of justice Virji Keshavji and Kasambhai Khudabux, former witnesses, be recalled to examine on the point if they knew Deputy Inspector Bailey. The Coroner filed the application and disallowed the request.

The Coroner made following remarks while rejecting the application: The proper way of having any European Police Officer identified as the alleged assailant was to have taken action, so that the police might have had an opportunity of following the method suggested by the High Court in Criminal Ruling No. 3 of 1905.

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, was then called by the Coroner as Court witness. Dr. Nunan said he was at Cruickshank Road from 4-30 p.m. on the 1st August to 9-30 a.m. the next day. He went home for about an hour on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m. for bath and change his clothes. Describing the incident of the 2nd instant, witness said the police cordon was from the Municipal Office to the junction of Waudby Road. There was a crowd extending from Capitol Cinema to the tram line on Hornby Road, in the direction of the Crawford Market. A number of people had squatted on the road, singing and shouting and reading newspapers. He saw Mr. Healy at about 6-15 a.m. Mr. Healy warned the leaders to disperse the crowd, and told them that if the crowd did not disperse he would arrest them and disperse the crowd by force. Mr. Healy told the leaders that he would give them as much time as they wanted for consultation and asked them to let him know their decision.

After about quarter of an hour the leaders declined to disperse the crowd. Mr. Healy sent some police officers in advance to order the crowd to disperse. They were previously told that there would be a police charge within five minutes. Some people near Municipal Office at Cruickshank Road immediately cleared away while the crowd on the Maidan opposite the Municipal Office did not clear away. The leaders were first arrested and then all women in front of the procession.

REMOVES YOUNGSTERS.

Witness told the crowd to disperse. Witness told the captain of the volunteers to dsperse, but he replied he would neither move nor tell his men to move. Witness asked the Commissioner of Police not to charge the crowd until the youngsters were removed from the crowd. Witness himself removed five or six youngsters. When the charge was made by the police witness told the captain that that was the beginning and that he should move at once, but he refused to do so. The Commissioner then went to the Captain and asked him to move on, but the Captain wanted arrest and the Commissioner would not arrest him.

Coroner: Who gave order for charge? A.: The Commissioner of Police.

Continuing witness said he told the crowd that it was a crime to allow the youngster to be hurt and it was in their power to prevent it but they refused to listen. A policeman lifted up a cripple and placed him on the side under witness' instruction as he thought the newspapers next day would complain that a cripple was injured by the police.

INJURED PERSONS REMOVED ON STRECHERS.

During the lathi charge about twenty rows in front of the procession had squatted. Some of them had locked their legs and arms together and refused to move. Several people in the lathi charge who were uninjured were put on the stretchers and removed from the road. Those not injured and thus removed were allowed to go away.

At this stage further evidence of Dr. Nunan was adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Thursday.

R. T. CONFERENCE TAMASHA

—:o:—

What Is In Store For Delegates.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The "Evening News" political correspondent hears that the social side of the Round Table Conference is receiving special attention. He says that besides the allowance of £100 per month each delegate will get 25 shillings a day for entertainment expenses, and several leading London Clubs are considering the question of offering temporary membership to the delegates.—Reuter.

Evangelist Aimee McPherson's Health.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Los Angeles.—Evangelist Aimee McPherson is critically ill. Her Secretary says that she is blind. She had a nervous breakdown a fortnight ago. Her daughter has been summoned from Paris and her son from Middle West.

(Later.)—Reports are circulating among the followers of Aimee McPherson that she is not so much ill, but is living in seclusion owing to disagreement with her mother with regard to the management of church affairs.—Reuter.

CABLES IN BRIEF

Rugby.—General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, with Mr. Havenge, Minister of Finance, arrived in London on Monday, the first of the Dominion Representatives who are to attend the Imperial Conference in October.—B. O. W.

Rugby—12/00 delegate representing 56 countries and over 100 Government institutes are attending the Fifth International Botanical Congress Confress which was opened at Cambridge yesterday.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Considerable interest is being taken in Scotland in visit which King and Queen are to pay to Balmoral. Their Majesties are travelling by special train from Sandringham to Balmoral on Saturday.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Duke of Northumberland spent a fair night on Monday. The slight improvement is maintained. Blood transfusion is now no longer considered advisable.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Lord Birkenhead had a quiet night on Monday and his strength is well maintained, but he is not yet free from fever.—B. O. W.

SPIRITUALISM IN POONA.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Indian Spiritualistic Society Mr. V. D. Rishi held a discourse and a seance last Saturday demonstrating the truth of spirit communication. The meeting was attended by several intelligent persons in the city. Mr. Rishi said usually there are three difficulties in freely receiving the messages, viz.:—1. the confusion in the spirit due to his mental and bodily conditions while living, 2. the confusion in the spirit produced by the conditions in which he comes in the act of communicating. 3. the confusion in the result due to the failure of a complete control over the mechanism of the medium.

After the experiment of automatic writing Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed that a committee be formed to investigate into the claims of Spiritualism. The personnel and the points to be determined by it will be shortly announced.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Informal Discussions At Council House

DEWAN OF MYSORE ON SIMON REPORT

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

A brilliant assembly, including His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, representative statesmen from all South Indian States, prominent officials and non-officials, and representatives of European planting community responded to the invitation of Sir Mirza Ismail Dewan of Mysore for informal discussions to-day at the Council House with a view to take counsel together on matters of common interest to British India and Indian States expected to be discussed at the Round Table Conference.

Welcoming the distinguished assemblage, the Dewan dwelt on the significance attached to the proceedings of the London Conference, which would be watched with critical interest by the entire civilised world. Referring to Simon Report he thought much of the hostile criticism was perhaps inevitable due to the pervading atmosphere of mistrust in India. The report, he said, was an undoubtedly a weighty production with much of which many could agree on a fuller study. Nor would it be fair and reasonable on our part to expect the British Government to ignore the Report, which had been prepared by seven distinguished members of Parliament representing all parties, regarded as a great essay on constitution making worthy of the closest study, and destined to rank as a state document of historic importance owing to the definiteness with which it raises issues assembles relevant facts and sets forth arguments supporting its conclusion

The Simon Report would rightly form the main basis of the discussion at London but in discussing the proposals he would particularly deprecate all heat and vague denunciation as India's case must rely on its own soundness and ability, while her delegates present the same. The Dewan pleaded for a closer and sympathetic study of the Simon recommendations with a readiness to adopt such of those as were really suitable and press for a modification of others considered unsatisfactory. Congress dispute over words and insistence on terms of Dominion Status might be thought to be unnecessary and unprofitable, especially because the Conference would have complete freedom of deliberations in formulating proposals. He would therefore prefer making definite and concrete proposals suggesting such modifications in the Simon recommendations as would take India near her goal.

THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS.

The Dewan continuing said that before attaining complete self-government India must solve three major problems. The British Community should not have the slightest ground for suspicion that they would be treated as aliens in the changed India and they must have guarantees of full citizenship. Regarding communal differences the Dewan was optimistic of an early satisfactory solution. Indian States, some of which were now developing towards a form of constitutional monarchy which the Dewan thought might succeed in evolving Government specially suited to the Indian temperament, afforded the third important problem. The Federal scheme envisaged by the Simon Commission, the Dewan held, would prove a valuable contribution to the development of Indian polity, though, according to him the march of events might be more rapid towards its consummation than the Commissioners anticipated. He thought that more probable, decidedly more desirable, process was the immediate reorganisation of the Council of State on all India basis.

An enlarged Council appropriately renamed and elected on a wider franchise wherein Indian States would have due representation should be considered to be the pivot of the constitutional machinery. The Indian State's keenness in safeguarding their internal autonomy was accompanied by frank and cordial recognition of the identity of interests with the rest of India. It was thus only as friends and neighbours by mutual understanding and goodwill, we could succeed in evolving the greatest partnership the world had ever known. The Dewan also referred to the proposal for establishment of a Supreme Court and said that such a tribunal was a necessary part of the federal constitution. So nor it found a place in the Indian Commonwealth the better.

Free informal discussions followed which will be continued tomorrow.—A. P.

NAGPUR "DICTATOR" JAILED.

—:o:—

12 Volunteers Sentenced To Six Months.

LAW COLLEGE CLOSED UPTO 31ST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

The total number of volunteers arrested on Monday was forty. Sjt. Kanetkar, President of the War Council, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on two cases, the sentences to run consecutively for picketing colleges. He is put in B Class. Twelve volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Yesterday one Sjt. Khedker was released for want of evidence. Sjts. Chavle and Jalit were transferred from Wardha to Raipur Jail. Law College is closed upto 31st August.

WELL-KNOWN AVIATOR DROWNED.

—:o:—

Fatal Accident To Van Lear Black.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Bartimore.—The newspaper proprietor Van Lear Black, aviation and yachting enthusiast, who flew round the world last year, fell overboard from his yacht and was drwoned off New Jersey coast. His body has not yet been recovered.—Reuter.

ANGLO IRAQ TREATY.

—:o:—

Early Agreement Likely.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It is understood that Anglo-Iraq negotiations which are chiefly concerned with certain financial aspects of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, and which are proceeding for several weeks between Sir Francis Humphrys, the British High Commissioner, and Nuri Pasha, the Prime Minister of Iraq, are progressing satisfactorily and are likely to be concluded very soon. Early agreement mutually satisfactory to the Government of Iraq and the Oil Concessionaire is also anticipated.—Reuter.

MIRABAI OPENS CARDING CLASS AT MADRAS.

—:o:—

Also Hindi Class.

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Mirabai (Miss Slade) of the Sabarmati Ashram opened a carding class to-day in Triplicane Spinning Centre under the auspices of the Women's Swadeshi League. She herself demonstrated to the audience the carding process and the making of "poonies," (slivers). She next opened a Hindi class in the same place for the benefit of ladies.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICER MOLESTS HINDU DEITY.

—:o:—

Enters Pooja Room And Destroys Picture.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

When the constables and peons, attached to Bankshall Street Police Court, held the "annual worship" in connection with the Krishna Janmastami festival this morning, Inspector Westlake is alleged to have entered the room in which Pujas were offered and destroyed the holy picture representing the deity, whose birthday was being celebrated by the men. This apparently hurt their religious sentiments and about 30 of them approached the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a body and narrated the incident to him with a view to having redress.

The Magistrate inspected the room along with the Chief Inspector and referred the matter to the Police Commissioner.—A. P.

"Gadar" Raid Sequel.

WARRANTS AGAINST EDITOR & ANOTHER PENDING

The raid carried out by the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the publication of an Urdu periodical named "Gadar" (Mutiny) had a sequel in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning when Jafferalli Gulamhussein, was placed on a remand application charged with disseminating seditious matter under Section 124 I. P. C.

It was stated in the court that warrants for the arrest of Mr. M. B. Mirza, Editor of the "Gadar" and another person named Mr. Jalani were pending execution.

In asking for the remand of the accused Inpector Chowdhary of the C. I. D. stated that on August 17 an unauthorised news sheet named "Gadar" made its appearance in Bombay. He learnt that some members of the Congress Muslim party having its office in the Congress Camp at Dongri were responsible for its publication.

Accordingly on August 19, he raided a room in Sukarwalla House at Mahim occupied by Maulvi Mahomedalli Kasuri and seized a Gestner cyclostyle and several copies of the "Gadar". The accused who was found in the room was placed under arrest.

Simultaneously the C.I.D. raided the Dongri office of the Congress Muslim Party and recovered several hundred copies of the Gadar and a few copies of the Congress Bulletin.

As warrants for the arrest of two more persons in connection with the publication of the "Gadar" were pending execution and as enquiries were incomplete. Inspector Chowdhary asked for a remand of the accused for two days in jail custody.

The remand application was granted.

'SINGING AND SPINNING AS THEY GO'

—:o:—

Gambling Haunts Picketed.

(From A Correspondent.)

KATHLAL, Aug. 17.

Bhai Shantilal Dalal and other volunteers went from house to house and sold contraband salt which was bought up eagerly. Women, children and men in large numbers took part in a takli procession launched by the Kapadvanj Mahasabha Samiti. Singing and spinning as they went through the town they made a pretty sight. Every evening at 7-30 there is a well-attended takli class which opens with hymns. Kathlal volunteers kept strict vigil over gamblers here on Janmashtami Day patroling and picketing even the secret haunts of gamblers with great success. Likewise foreign-made toys stalls were successfully picketed.

Seventh President Of Nagpur War Council.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

Mr. Salve, has been elected as the seventh President of the War Council, consequent upon the dramatic arrest of Sjt. Kanetkar at the Central Jail, Nagpur.

Mr. M. P. Jog is the new Captain of the Volunteers vice Sjt. Gandhi arrested.

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

The Law Class Committee met this afternoon and decided that under the present disturbed conditions, no lectures should be delivered till the end of the month. There will be no picketing of Law classes from to-morrow.—A. P.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT AMRITSAR.

—:o:—

20 Persons Arrested.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 19.

The city is observing complete hartal to-day as a protest against the dispersal of a crowd on Monday night by police with lathis. Protest meetings are also being organised. Police have made nearly twenty arrests including a ten-year old boy.—A. P.

PROF. RAHMAN ARRESTED AT DELHI.

—:o:—

Also Five Volunteers.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19.

Shafiqul Rahman, a professor of the National Muslim University, Delhi, and a prominent Congress worker was arrested to-day while he was returning from mosque after evening prayers.

Five volunteers were arrested to-day under the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance.

APOLOGIES.

Three Muslim and one Hindu volunteers have apologised and have been released from jail. Half a dozen more volunteers have applied for pardon. A. P.

CALCUTTA TOTE MANAGER ARRESTED

—:o:—

Mysterious Disappearance Of Turf Club Money.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

F. Binning, Totalisator Manager, was arrested yesterday in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Rs. 1,83,000 belonging to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. It was Binning's duty to see to the locking up of the money in the strongroom. The police have offered a reward for information leading to the recovery of the Club's steel boxes which the police believe have been replaced by dummies. The money according to them never left the race course but was secreted somewhere and removed late in the night.

It is reported that the whole drama of removing the money from the racecourse to the Club Office was rehearsed before the Police Commissioner and other officers at the race course after the races, in which the whole of the Club's staff played their respective parts with their usual duties. A. P.

NADIR SHAH IN GOOD HEALTH.

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Kohedaman Revolt Suppressed.

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The Consul-General for Afghanistan, writes from Simla:—

"Since a long some rumours and publications are being read and heard regarding the ill health of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, and also the trouble in the North Division of Kabul, and the postponement of the Afghan Independence Celebrations. Though these rumours have already been contradicted, and the facts explained, but still, as the Indian nation owing to the neighbourly and friendly relations takes much interest in the affairs of Afghanistan the following statement according to the correct and authenticated news received, is conveyed for the further satisfaction of your esteemed readers:—

By the grace of God His Majesty the King of Afghanistan enjoys the best health and is engaged in the administrative affairs of his country. The trouble of the rebels in the North of Kabul, have perfectly been exterminated. The national forces which had gone to punish the malcontents, returning already to Kabul, have been sent back to their homes. The celebration of Afghan Independence Day will officially be celebrated on the 28th of Asad 1309 corresponding with the 20th August 1930, but the fairs and fete in connection with Independence Day owing to the existence of cholera in Kabul, which has not yet perfectly vanished, have been postponed to some further date."

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY.

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Mr. Jamnadas Erunza Appointed

Mr. Jamnadas C. Erunza has been appointed as secretary of the Bombay Congress Committee in place of Mr. Palekar who was among those sentenced for taking part in the Tilak Day procession.

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